02

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1873. NUMBER 76.

GIFT CONCERT.

ITS SUCCESS IN THE PAST A GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE!

GRAND DRAWING

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUB. LIBRARY OF KY.

$1,500,000

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY!

One Cash Prize in Every Five Chances.

TWELVE THOUSAND GIFTS,

AS FOLLOWS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT..........$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT..........100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT..........50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT..........25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT..........17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each....100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each....150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each....50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each....40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each....40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each....45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each....50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each....32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each....550,000

Whole Tickets, $50. Coupons (Tenths), $5.

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

Secure Your Tickets Now!

If you neglect it you will forever regret it.

☞ Remember, the Drawing takes place in PUBLIC on the 3d of December, 1873.

For information address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Ky.,
Louisville, Ky.
Or WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate, - - $159,125
1 Cash Prize, - - - 20,000
2 " " $10,000 Each, 20,000
4 " " 5,000 " 20,000
4 " " 2,500 " 10,000
20 " " 1,000 " 20,000
50 " " 500 " 25,000
100 " " 200 " 20,000
200 " " 100 " 20,000
300 " " 50 " 15,000
698 " " 20 " 13,960
1,000 " " 10 " 10,000
1,158 " " 5 " 5,790
36,450 " " 2.50 " 91,125
40,000 Prizes - - - - $450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address
SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 24, 1872.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker:

Having suffered over thirty years with a serious scrotal rupture, part of the time unable to work, and having failed during that time to find a Truss that would hold securely, I finally bought one of your "Common Sense Trusses," which in four months cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years.

Yours truly, K. WORMLEY.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Office, 60 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformities, &c.

The proper adjustment of a Truss is itself an art, requiring both science and skill, only acquired by experience. Manufactory established in 1846.

Office established in Chicago eight years.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR!

B. BRIARD,

From the Academy of Medicine, Paris, now Professor and Proprietor Chicago Medical Institute, announces to the citizens of Chicago and surrounding country that he still continues, as during the past 17 years in Europe and this country, to scientifically treat and cure all forms of diseases, no matter as to their nature and long standing, at his Drug Store, Laboratory, and Consulting Office,

188 SOUTH-HALSTED-ST.

Patients can be consulted by mail and medicines forwarded by express, and also medicines of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. All languages spoken.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
167 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

UNION LUNCHES.

LUNCHES.

Last Days of the UNION LUNCHES, by the Methodist Ladies, at

83 MADISON-ST.

GLOVES, LINENS, &c.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS

AMONG HUNDREDS NOW SELLING AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

WEST MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

KID GLOVES.

3,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.

"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.

Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.

Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.

LINEN REMNANTS.

2,500 short lengths, Manufacturers' Remnants, Pure Irish Linens, at 25 cts. a yard—a great bargain.

2,500 short lengths, fine quality of same goods, at 50 cts. a yard, some of them being worth $1.

FLANNELS.

Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.

Good White All-Wool do., 30c, 35c, and upwards.

Good Red All-Wool do., 25c upwards.

Bargains in Shirting Flannels.

Bargains in Shaker Flannels.

Bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Line of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 60, 65, 75 cts. and upwards.

Heavy dark Cassimeres for Men's wear, 80, 85 cts., $1 and upwards.

A heavy black Waterproof, great bargain, 85 cts.

Bargains in Navy Blue Waterproofs, $1.25 upwards.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Children's good White Merino Hose, 20 cts.

Large line of Children's Fancy Hose, cheap.

Ladies' full regular White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.

Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 75c.

Gents' colored Merino Vests and Pants, 50 cts.

Large assortment of finer Underwear, very cheap.

CORSETS.

The greatest bargains ever offered in real French Wove Corsets, warranted best shapes and qualities imported; about actual half-price, as follows:

Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

Good Whalebone Corsets at still lower prices.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

N. MATSON & CO.,

JEWELERS,

Are receiving NEW GOODS in all departments, daily, direct from the manufacturers.

STATE AND MONROE.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

J. B. SHAY,

84 & 86 STATE-ST.,

Taking advantage of the present depressed state of the Eastern markets, have purchased for cash at heavy reductions, a full line of Ladies', Gents', and Children's

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,

Which they are now offering at much BELOW ORDINARY PRICES.

84 & 86 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS,

BEDDING,

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.

WHOLESALE..........117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL..........68 State-st.

OCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

Attends exclusively to the Medical and Surgical Treatment of Diseases and Deformities of the EYE and EAR.

OFFICE, 161 S. CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

☞ Artificial Eyes, best quality.

DRESS GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Ladies'

CLOAKS,
JACKETS,
SACQUES,
DOLMANS,
REDINGOTES.

We will offer on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 300 of the above Garments, in the latest styles, shapes, and colors, and we are determined to sell them much below the regular prices.

SUITS and COSTUMES, in the very latest styles and materials, at a great reduction from original prices.

Ladies will study their own interest by examining our stock.

BICKERTON & JEFFERY,

36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,

Two Doors East of State-st.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, &c.

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

E. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,

121 & 123 State-st.,

Will offer, for 15 days, SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to parties wanting

CARPETS,
FURNITURE,
CURTAINS, or
BEDDING.

FURS.

LADIES' FINE FURS!

AT

BISHOP & BARNES',

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.,

OPPOSITE PALMER'S HOTEL.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

Promptly and Carefully Executed by

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONER AND PRINTER.

Office Outfits and Railroad Work SPECIALTIES.

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

PAY YOUR BETS!

T. C. CARROLL,

128 Clark-st., Merchant Tailor, will make a LIBERAL DISCOUNT to those who have lost a suit of clothes on the election. His stock is complete in every department.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED

TO

168 WASHINGTON-ST.

POPE & DAVIS,

Commission Merchants,

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

WM. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

Chicago, Oct. 31, 1873.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

On and after Nov. 6, 1873, there will be a change in the price of "'Bus" tickets on Wabash-av. Our patrons desiring to ride for 5 cents, will do well to supply themselves with P. O. & B. Co. tickets previous to the above date. For sale on all stages of the line and at the office, Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Blaney Lodge, A., F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, in Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st. By order
C. W. DAY, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

ELECTIONS.

The Hesing-O'Hara Ticket Carries the Day.

The Average Majority About 12,000.

H. D. Colvin Elected Mayor and Daniel O'Hara Treasurer of Chicago.

The People's City and County Ticket Also Elected.

And a Majority of the Common Council.

Reports from the State Elections.

A General Republican Rout on All Sides.

Immense Democratic Gains in Massachusetts.

The New York Democratic State Ticket Elected by a Decided Majority.

The Michigan Congressional Election in Doubt.

The Democratic State Ticket Elected in Wisconsin.

The Legislature Also Democratic.

The Anti-Monopoly Ticket Generally Ahead in Illinois.

Minnesota Republican by a Reduced Majority.

Scattering Returns from the Other States.

THE CITY ELECTION.

It was not the fault of the weather if the election yesterday was not in favor of law and order. The sky was almost cloudless, and the air warm and balmy. There was nothing left undone on the part of the weather. Early in the morning the Chairmen of the different ward organizations went to their respective headquarters and got packages of ballots with which to make war on the opposite party. Then they repaired to the wards and distributed them to the gentlemen who had been hired to peddle them out to the free and independent voters. The peddling out began about 7 o'clock and continued for twelve hours. There was not very much done until about 8 o'clock, when, in some of the wards, long lines of men were at the polls waiting for their turn to deposit their ballots. At the North Side polls these lines were unbroken for hours, and men voted as fast as they could tell their names. The same was true of the polls in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, and also in some of the wards inhabited principally by Americans. In the wards controlled by Mr. Hesing there was no lack of enthusiasm, and every man was called out and made to vote whether he wanted to or not. The polls were in the hands of his adherents, and they did their duty well. On the West Side, the Irish wards were completely in the possession of the Hesing people, and there was no lack of money and drink to keep the "boys" up to the scratch. On the whole, there was not much disorder. In the Seventeenth Ward, some of the Citizens' ticket peddlers were thrown into the ditch after the tickets were taken from them. Threats were made in the Sixteenth Ward, and many timid persons were afraid to face the rowdies who affronted them. Some shots were fired on the West Side, and all over town faces were more or less decorated with black eyes and bloody noses. There was no rioting of a serious nature, but everything that could be done to keep their opponents from the polls was done in a quiet way by the Hesing folks.

The full returns will tell the majorities. The Hesing ticket has been elected from top to bottom, including a majority of the Aldermen. Colvin ran ahead of Bond; in some places Gage ran ahead of O'Hara, while elsewhere O'Hara ran ahead of Gage. The same is true of Miller and Wadsworth. Doyle kept generally up with O'Hara, and had many friends working for him alone. Morrison ran ahead of Van Hollen with the Irish. It is believed that no one on the Citizens' ticket ran far enough ahead to touch bottom, however, and there seems to be no doubt that the entire "People's" ticket is elected.

The American vote did not come out as was expected, and when it did come it was not all for the Law-and-Order ticket. Supineness and apathy, and don't-care-how-it-goes feeling on the part of Americans was one cause of the disaster. Another was that in the Hesing precincts the books were controlled by his minions, and when the repeaters went around, as they did, they were allowed to vote, and the illegally naturalized voters were accommodated in the same way. The repeaters traveled round in packs and did their work well. The Hesing men were better organized than their opponents; they had been longer at work, and consequently their campaign was stronger, besides being more skillfully managed.

At the Citizens' Headquarters, last evening, the result astonished everybody but the candidates, who knew they were licked several hours previous. As for the candidates, they felt like boiled owls, or as if they had been struck by lightning and didn't know where the lightning came from. Most of them went home early, sadder and poorer men, taking with them elongated visages and regrets that they had become candidates for the suffrages of the American people. There were lots of visitors at the Headquarters, too, but the news did not cheer them a bit. They expected the ticket to be elected, and were set back when they found that it wasn't. After awhile they went home, too, cogitating upon the uncertainty of political results and upon what was coming next.

At the "People's" Headquarters there was cheering and carousing; everybody was jubilant, and the successful candidates were besieged by hosts of applicants for small jobs around their offices. Of course they were not as profuse of promises as before they were elected, but still they promised, to get rid of the importunate suitors. The prospect of unrestrained beer and whisky simply delighted the crowd, and what would take place under the new regime was discussed. A great many predictions were made, and probably time will verify some of them. Time will tell a great many things. Time always does.

A man named John Clark was detected in the act of casting a second ballot at the voting place of the Second Precinct of the First Ward. He was arrested by Officer Moynahan and locked up at the Armory station.

In the Sixth Ward, John F. Ritler and Joseph Smith were arrested for swearing falsely as to the time that a man named John Highland had resided in the ward. Officer McAvoy made the arrest, and the prisoners were locked up at the Armory.

The following is the vote for Mayor and City Treasurer:

Ward.	Precinct.	MAYOR. Bond.	MAYOR. Colvin.	CITY TREAS. Gage.	CITY TREAS. O'Hara.	CO. TREAS. Wadsworth.	CO. TREAS. Miller.
I.	1	319	317	347	287		
	2	177	174	184	170		
Total....		496	491	531	457		
II.	1	203	172	266	114		
	2	182	371	199	359		
Total....		385	591	460	504		
III.	1	460	469	499	429		
	2	253	731	267	717		
	3	96	316	91	321		
	4	505	237	541	207		
Total....		1,314	1,753	1,398	1,674		
IV.	1	270	161	277	153		
	2	315	206	327	191		
	3	502	141	502	141		
	4	628	214	659	181		
Total....		1,715	722				
V.							
	2	350	208	350	291		
	3	625	167	677	138		
	4	439	216	400	255		
Total....							
VI.	1	62	521	66	517		
	2	177	683	182	677		
	3	73	675	76	668		
	4	78	523	78	522		
	5	94	450	94	450		
Total....		484	2,852				
VII.	1	51	245	36	258		
	2	74	620	69	623		
	3	73	667	74	666		
	4	72	643	73	643		
	5	55	1	50	5		
Total....		325	2,176	302	495		
VIII.	1	169	259	151	271		
	2	68	258	57	268		
	3	106	307	92	320		
	4	37	227	33	232		
	5	160	409	129	442		
	6						
	7	118	312	94	336		
	8	198	171	74	294		
Total....							
IX.	1	59	189	49	197		
	2	58	363	58	363		
	3	223	267	202	295		
	4	106	353	85	374		
	5	98	331	98	331		
	6	74	186	60	205		
	7	95	120	62	152		
	8	226	377	226	377		
	9	189	70	182	79		
	10	303	148	285	157		
Total....		1,433	2,404				
X.	1	299	264	295	268		
	2	207	380	223	363		
	3	305	87	400	81		
	4	508	145	514	142		
Total....		1,409	876	1,432	854		
XI.	1	217	236	219	238		
	2	117	347	113	354		
	3	148	415	145	415		
	4	287	251	295	241		
Total....		766	1,249				
XII.	1	288	236	284	241		
	2	666	163	689	137		
	3	580	64	583	60		
	4	29	106	27	108		
Total....		1,563	569	1,583	546		
XIII.	1	708	93	720	80		
	2	702	120	725	118		
	3	191	47	202	36		
	4	423	109	436	90		
Total....		2,024	369	2,083	324		
XIV.	1	245	116	245	116		
	2	381	168	373	173		
	3	375	163	369	169		
	4	197	389	196	386		
Total....		1,198	836	1,183	844		
XV.	1	101	411	91	420		
	2	127	226	127	246		
	3	56	612	56	612		
	4	73	697	77	688		
	5	98	437	96	432		
	6	61	326	57	332		
	7	34	248	37	243		
Total....		550	2,977				
XVI.	1	50	237	52	235		
	2	134	630	142	622		
	3	114	656				
	4	149	603	156	595		
Total....		447	2,126				
XVII.	1	104	967	104	968		
	2	21	706	32	695		
	3	92	613	103	607		
	4	48	171	49	170		
Total....		265	2,457	288	2,451		
XVIII.	1	102	456	101	453		
	2	267	480	267	480		
	3	158	298	162	287		
	4	73	351	60	353		
Total....		600	1,585				
XIX.	1	44	237	48	233		
	2	74	79	73	78		
	3	97	207	100	204		
Total....		215	523	221	515		
XX.	1	54	390	57	388		
	2	165	376	178	360		
	3	75	201	82	194		
	4	66	49	73	42		
	5	129	108	114	120		
Total....		489	1,124	504	1,104		
Grand total..		17,353	29,368				
Majority..			12,015				

THE CITY TREASURERSHIP.

The vote for Messrs. Gage and O'Hara is not added up, since in many precincts it is simply estimated from that given to Bond and Colvin. Probably the majorities do not materially differ.

THE ECLECTIC TICKET.

The following vote was cast for the Eclectic ticket: 0. Average vote in each ward for the Eclectic ticket: 0.

THE RETURNS

so far are incomplete, but it would seem, from the general result of the precincts already in, that O'Hara for City Treasurer, Von Hollen for City Collector, Jamieson for City Attorney, Dennehy for City Assessor, and Scully for Police Court Clerk, are elected. The city vote certainly elects the following officers, but the vote of the county, it is expected, will materially reduce their majorities: D. M. Moore for Judge of the Superior Court, M. R. M. Wallace for Judge of the County Court, Herman Lieb for Clerk of the County Court, H. B. Miller for County Treasurer, Austin Doyle for Clerk of the Criminal Court, George A. Plant for County Superintendent of Schools, Charles A. Reno for Police Commissioner, William R. Burdick, A. B. Johnson, Thomas Lonergan, Christian Busse, and John Herting for County Commissioners, John Comiskey for member of the State Board of Equalization, Max Eberhardt and Thomas Cannon for County Justices of the Peace.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Wards.	Holding over.	Elected.
1	Richardson	Foley.
2	Warren	Dixon.
3	Coley	Fitzgerald.
4	Sidwell	Spaulding.
5	Pickering	[illegible]
6	Schmitz	
7	McClowry	Cullerton.
8	Bailey	Hildreth.
9	O'Brien	Bailey.
10	Clark	Woodman.
11	Kehoe	White.
12	Miner	Heath.
13	Moore	
14	Quirk	Cleveland.
15	Eckhardt	McGrath.
16	Mahr	Stout.
17	Schaffner	Lengacher.
18	Cannon	Murphy.
19	Brandt	Lynch.
20	Corcoran	Jonas.

FIRST WARD.

Lyon, Citizens'....... 481	Foley, People's.......	501
	Majority.........	20

TENTH WARD.

Woodman, Citizens'..1,384	Greenebaum, People's.	676
Majority........ 708	Eaton, Independent..	196

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Cleveland, Citizens'..1,117	Turtle, People's	877
Majority.......... 300		

NINETEENTH WARD.

Greeley, Citizens'... 198	Lynch, People's.......	540
	Majority...	342

THE BUMMERS RATIFY.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF THE BUMMER VOTERS,

held in a place aloof from bibulous influences, was that which came off last night in the lower Kingsbury Hall. Whether this fact is or is not a good omen as to the nature of the future City Government, time will tell; but there is no doubt that the change from Evans & Hickey's rum-shop was effected with an object, and not without many a heartfelt pang. A description of the mutual-admiration meeting of the bummers is impossible. Pencil could hardly truthfully depict the appearance of the collection of Bridgeporters and Nord-Seiters, and delicacy forbids anything like a faithful reproduction of the speeches made, and the mob's utterances when anything particularly choice was uttered, or the favorable returns from the bummer wards were grated forth by T. M. Halpin, Secretary of he party. It was a hard thing to tell who was in the Chair. Sometimes it was the O'Hesing, sometimes little Henry Greenebaum, sometimes little Lewis, or some other leader of the party. That made but little difference, however, as long as somebody was speaking. The most eloquent man of the crowd was the portly Hamlin, whose corporosity excited the envy of half the Teutons present. "Mein Gott!" exclaimed a Hesingite, "he coot holt three kegs of lager!" and, as he announced a Bridgeport ward majority, one of the Bridgeporters cried, "Oh, J——s help us. By G—d we gave it to them. Put it there, my boy" (to a bystander, who didn't at all want to put it there, of all places in the world. He insisted, however, and the bystander had to suffer, without a murmur, a five-minute pump-handle infliction, at intervals of ten minutes during the rest of the evening).

MR. COLVIN,

in answer to repeated calls, at last came forward. It is but fair to Mr. Colvin to state that he was sober. His speech was an impassioned piece of eloquence, in which he expressed his gratification and pride at the result, which he compared to the defeat of Gen. Lee. At each of his statements he was interrupted by such choice expletives hurled at him from below as: "J—s! that's so;" "That's what's the matter, by G—d;" "Give them h—l, Colvin." He showed that he was a judge of good liquor by denouncing places where they sold bad whisky, lashing the old Tremont House with a merciless vigor, which showed how long a natural resentment can be retained. He said that they would show that they could be merciful victors,—a sentiment in which the O'Hesing concurred, emphasizing his concurrence with the quaint remark: "Yes, a d—d sight more merciful than they were to us, the d—d scallawags!"

The speaker continued, and denounced Washburn in round terms, and gave it fully to be understood that at a very early day in December next that gentleman would have to retire from the Police Superintendency.

Amid a confusion of cries and cat-calls, among which the most popular oaths were clearly audible as a majority,

THE O'HESING AROSE,

and announced that he had sent to Joseph Medill, in Paris, a telegram announcing that his policy had been defeated by 10,000 majority, one of the bummer leaders adding, sotto voce, that the message had been sent unpaid, which was evidently considered the cream of the joke.

A very serious accident nearly happened at the close of the O'Hesing's speech. From some occult reason, that gentleman's underpinning seemed disordered. He kept treading on his pet corns, and his knees gave signs of weakness. At the end of his speech he stumbled over the steps, and would have fallen precipitately into the midst of the seething mass had not the *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* reporters yanked him upon his feet again.

Loud cries of "Lewis! Lewis!" rang through the hall, but that party leader shrank modestly from an appearance,—a thing which disappointed the meeting very greatly.

FOLEY AND ONAHAN.

The announcement of Tom Foley's victory was met with applause, and the Rev. Mr. White struggled upon the platform and demanded three cheers for that individual.

In response to cries of "Onahan," that party delivered for the fifteenth time that speech which has been listened to so often already in various bummer districts.

Then Henry Greenebaum was lifted upon a chair, and, after saying that a speech was a very unnecessary thing, delivered one of considerable length, which even the excited audience began, before its close, to find somewhat tedious. The point of his remarks was that when the German element had told him that, if they found they could not endure the laws of the United States, they would go home, he had told them that such was not their best course; that they should stay and make laws for the American people. He thought the present victory was the beginning of German rule in Chicago. Although he would not go to Turner Halls, or drink beer on Sunday, he liked to see other people do it. He wound up his speech with the remark that "No one would compel him to become a Puritan, by G—d!"

THEN BUFFALO MILLER SPOKE,

then Barney Caulfield, then Crebs, and while the latter was holding forth, a huge figure, apparently an animated lamp or telegraph-post, entered the room, rolling, and surrounded by a crowd of admiring boys, who felt they were enjoying a circus side-show, with no charge for admission. "Hooray!" cried the audience. "Long John for ever." So it was; Long John, and no mistake, and Long John in what has, of late, become his normal condition. "Are you able to shpake, Long John?" cried a bummer. After a minute spent in collecting his thoughts, the party addressed responded, "I am," and began his speech. He added nothing new to the annals of scallawagism, and the audience soon tired of him, and began asking questions which, if he can recall them to mind this morning, Long John will think of a very personal and hardly pleasant nature. As it was, when a bystander cried out, "Don't you want some whisky, Long John?" he only smiled a smile at once benigh and helpless, and hiccoughed forth, "Th-th-thank you, sir, I've g-g-got 'nough whisky 'lready." Then he subsided into a chair, which brought his head only a foot or two above those of the rest, and fell into a pleasant slumber.

SOME SPEECHES.

Then came speeches, and speeches, and speeches,—eloquence of the kind which the feet had more to do with than the head, in which the points were sent home with a stamp on the table which, before the close of the matinee, gave signs of dissolution. The speechifying was kept up until a late hour. The last seen of the meeting by a TRIBUNE reporter revealed the sight of one frantic individual leaping up and down on the unfortunate table, tearing his hair, pulling back his wristbands, and denouncing in stentorian shout the "par-r-r-utty which wud deproive him of a drap on the blissid day av rist," to three unfortunate listeners.

Thus closed the final scene of the bummer campaign.

Another large meeting was held beneath the old Headquarters. Evans & Hickey wish that it was election time all the year round.

THE COUNTY TOWNS.

HYDE PARK.

The following was the vote of Hyde Park: First Precinct—Judge of Superior Court: Clarkson, 162; S. M. Moore, 58; Judge of County Court: M. R. M. Wallace, 221; Clerk of County Court: Brockway, 168; Lieb, 53; County Treasurer: Wadsworth, 161; Miller, 58; Clerk of Criminal Court: Sullivan, 141; Doyle, 80; School Superintendent, Lane, 166; Plant, 57; Police Commissioner: Cleveland, 162; Reno, 57; County Commissioners: Galloway, 166; Loughlin, 163; Bateham, 164; Kingsley, 160; Linn, 58; Olin, 3; Herting, 153; Lonergan, 54; Burdick, 46; Johnson, 66; and Busse, 55; member State Board of Equalization, Derrickson, 171; Gardner, 54; County Justices of the Peace: Miner, 166; Dunlap, 165; Eberhardt, 54; and Cannon, 53. Second Precinct—Clarkson, 97; Moore, 34; Wallace, 132; Brockway, 103; Lieb, 29; Wadsworth, 105; Miller, 21; Sullivan, 91; Doyle, 37; Lane, 114; Plant, 16; Cleveland, 114; Reno, 14; Galloway, 115; Loughlin, 112; Bateham, 114; Kingsley, 114; Linn, 113; Herting, 18; Burdick, 15; Lonergan, 17; Johnson, 14; Busse, 15; Derrickson, 115; Gardner, 15; Miner, 114; Dunlap, 113; Eberhart, 16; and Cannon, 15. Third Precinct—Clarkson, 73; Moore, 28; Wallace, 101; Brockway, 83; Lieb, 18; Wadsworth, 73; Miller, 26; Sullivan, 71; Doyle, 29; Lane, 84; Plant, 17; Cleveland, 74; Reno, 27; Galloway, 74; Loughlin, 74; Bateham, 74; Kingsley, 73; Linn, 73; Herting, 27; Lonergan, 26; Burdick, 27; Johnson, 27; Busse, 26; Derrickson, 74; Gardner, 25; Miner, 74; Dunlap, 74; Eberhardt, 27, and Cannon, 27.

EVANSTON.

The election passed off quietly, the only opposition to the Citizens' Union ticket being made by the friends of Plant and Doyle. Out of about 950 votes, 470 were polled. The returns are as follows: Clarkson, 404; Moore, 76; Brockway, 424; Leib, 42; Sullivan, 377; Doyle, 89; Wadsworth, 424; Miller, 42, Lane, 320; Plant, 143.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—The election here to-day brought out a light vote, and but little more than a half of the vote of the county was polled. The Republican ticket carried the city, the highest majority being 40, and the lowest 8. The Democrats have undoubtedly elected their entire ticket in the county.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 4.—Returns from twelve towns in McLean County, including Bloomington and Normal, show a Republican majority of between 400 and 500, with a large falling of in Republican majorities. The vote will be close and light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—The returns received indicate the election of Metcalf, Rep., by from 200 to 300 maj. The rest of the ticket is still in doubt, with returns in favor of the Republican ticket.

The proposition for funding the Court-House debt has been carried by a majority of 2,000 to 3,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—As far as returns are received the indications are that the Democrats have carried this county. This city gives William T. Brown, Dem. candidate for County Judge, 252 maj.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Nov. 4.—In the strongest Republican town in the county, the Anti-Monopoly ticket has 100 maj. Grant's maj. here last fall was 128.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—The result of the election to-day in this township is as follows: J. W. Dale, Rep., for County Clerk, 769; C. W. Keesler, Granger, 87; B. W. Hanford, Rep., for Judge, 718; A. M. Davis, Granger, 139; F. M. Allpands, Rep., for Treasurer, 758; William M. Ray, Granger, 108.

B. F. Kingsley, Rep., for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 109; C. V. Guy, Ind., 732. No returns from other townships.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 4.—The election in this city passed off quietly, and very little interest was manifested in the result, and only about a three-fourths vote was polled. Hawley, Rep., for County Clerk, carries the city by a majority of 365; Olin, Anti-Monopoly, for County Judge, has a majority of 299; Caton, Republican, for County Treasurer, has 14 majority, and Mrs. McIntosh, Anti-Monopoly, for School Superintendent, 189 majority.

In the Town of New Lenox the majorities are: Olin, 66; Snoad, for County Clerk, 84; Martin, for Treasurer, 65; Mrs. McIntosh, 65.

Wilmington gives Camp, for County Judge, 258 majority; Hawley, 134; Martin, 155; McIntosh, 286.

Monee gives Olin 47 majority; Hawley, 14; Martin, 38; Hilton, for School Superintendent, 31.

The county has probably given Hawley, Republican, 600 majority. The election of Mrs. McIntosh, Anti-Monopoly, is also conceded. On County Judge and Treasurer the result is yet in doubt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GILMAN, Ill., Nov. 4.—On the Farmers' ticket, Wright, for Judge, has 326 votes; Butzon, for County Clerk, 297; Metzger, for Treasurer, 29; Kerr, for Superintendent, 310. On the Republican ticket, McIntyre, for Judge, received 35 votes; Munhall, for Clerk, 66; Price, for Treasurer, 75; Holmes, for Superintendent, 55.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—Ford County—Patton Township gives H. P. Beach, for Judge, on the Farmers' ticket, 135 maj.; M. Dunlap, County Clerk, 136 maj.; L. Pierpont, Rep., for Treasurer, 4 maj.; R. N. Gorsuch, 109 maj.

Watt Township, gives Beach, for County Judge, 58 maj.; Dunlap, for County Clerk, 42 maj.; Kilgore, for Treasurer, 28 maj.; Gorsuch, for Superintendent of Schools, 50 maj.

Lyman Township gives Beach, for Judge, 77 maj.; Dunlap, for Clerk, 98 maj.; Kilgore, 92 maj.; Gorsuch, 91 maj. The whole Farmers' ticket is elected by a two-thirds vote.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 4.—The election passed off quietly. Politics were ignored, the interest being chiefly centered in the vote on County Commissioners who favored or opposed a further issue of bonds in aid of the St. Louis Narrow-Gauge Railroad. Bross, for County Judge, and Lynch, for County Clerk, are probably re-elected. The vote is not likely to be counted in time to give the result to-night.

AMBOY, Ill., Nov. 4.—The election passed off quietly here to-day. An unusually large vote was polled. The returns received leave no doubt of the re-election of Crabtree for Judge, Hawley for Clerk, Little for Treasurer, and Preston for School Superintendent.

CHAMPAIGN, Champaign Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—The vote in this county is very light, owing to there being but two candidates opposed to the Farmers' ticket for Treasurer. T. A. Lewis and J. S. McCullough, for Clerks, are elected without opposition for County Judge and School Superintendent. The returns are too meagre to decide, but there is a strong probability that the Farmers' candidate, J. W. Sill, for Judge, has beaten the present incumbent, Judge A. M. Ayres; and that J. S. Wilson, also a Farmers' candidate, is elected over T. R. Leal, the present Superintendent.

MACOMB, McDonough Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—McDonough County, which gave Grant 197 majority, last year, now elects the whole Anti-monopoly ticket by majorities ranging from 300 to 500. A. L. Sparks, County Clerk, and Anthony Thornton, for Treasurer, run considerably ahead of the straight Anti-monopoly ticket. Elder Henderson Ritchie, Republican candidate for County Judge, is badly scooped. The victory is complete. The Democracy and Anti-monopoly Republicans are jubilant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 4.—Banstead, for Judge, 49 majority; Sherwin, for Clerk, 164 majority; and Paddock, for Treasurer, 97 majority; Thorp, 75 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4—11:30 p. m.—There is a good deal of scratching, which may elect Noah Matheny, Republican, for County Clerk. The accurate returns are so meagre that an estimate of majorities is impossible.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Bureau County, Ill., Nov. 4.—Emerson, Anti-Monopoly candidate for County Judge, carries Princeton by 163 majority, a gain of 324 on Liberal vote last fall. Neponset gives Emerson 41 majority, a gain of 121. Wyant gives Emerson 80 majority, a gain of 81. Arlington gives Emerson 16 majority. The Anti-Monopoly majority for County Clerk, Treasurer, and Superintendent of Schools will run about the same as for Judge, except for County Clerk. Templeton, the Republican candidate and present incumbent, runs ahead of his ticket. The indications are that the entire Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected in the county by a good majority.

The field was closely contested by both parties in every part of the county. The Republicans made the usual cry that the Anti-Monopoly movement was a Democratic dodge, and urged the old, tried, and time-honored Republican party to stand by its colors and save the county from Democratic rule. The largest Anti-Monopoly gains are in the strong Republican towns. The Anti-Monopolists are in high glee to-night over their victory. The Republican party has carried the county by from 1,200 to 2,000 majority since 1860.

JOLIET, Will Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—The election passed off very quietly here. A rather light vote was polled. R. Olin, Anti-Monopoly and Reform candidate, received 216 majority, with one ward to hear from. W. R. Hawley, Republican candidate for County Clerk, got 365 majority in the whole city. W. P. Caton, Republican, for County Treasurer, got 30 majority, with

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

JAY COOKE & CO.

Full Text of the Proposition for Winding-Up Their Business.

Articles of Agreement Which the Creditors Are Asked to Sign.

The Transfer of Assets and "Negotiable Certificates of Indebtedness."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1873.

The following is the full text of the agreement laid before the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. for signature:

"THIS AGREEMENT, made this 1st day of October, A. D., 1873, between Jay Cooke, William G. Moorhead, George C. Thomas, Jay Cooke, Jr., of the City of Philadelphia, Harris C. Fahnestock, James A. Garland, of the City of New York, and Henry D. Cooke, of the City of Washington, individually, and trading as Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia, Pa., Jay Cooke & Co., in New York, in the State of New York, and Jay Cooke & Co., in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, parties of the first part; Joel Barlow Moorhead, of the City of Philadelphia, of the second part; Edward A. Rollins, of the City of Philadelphia (hereinafter described and designated as Trustee), party of the third part; and the creditors of the parties of the first part, whose names are hereunto described, parties of the fourth part, witnesseth:

"WHEREAS, The parties of the first part are indebted to various creditors, and are desirous of securing their repayment by the conveyance and transfer of everything in which they are interested, directly or indirectly (including rights of dower, and waiving the exemptions and reservations allowed by law), and it is deemed for the best interest of the creditors, as of the debtor, that an arrangement should be made for winding up the business of the parties of the first part in such a manner as will enable the parties of the first part to give the benefit of their knowledge and experience in the conversion of their assets, so as to prevent any unnecessary waste of the property, and insure the payment of their creditors in full; and

"WHEREAS, Certain assignments of properties outside the State of Pennsylvania were made by the parties of the first part, for the benefit of their creditors, to Joel Barlow Moorhead, and it is deemed expedient that all their effects should be placed in the hands of a single trustee;

"NOW, THEREFORE, this agreement witnesseth:

"*First*—That the parties of the first part do hereby grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over to Edward A. Rollins, party of the third part, all their property, real and personal, situate in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and the Territory of the District of Columbia, or elsewhere,—it being intended hereby to embrace all the property belonging to the parties of the first part, individually, and trading under the firms above mentioned, to have and to hold, to the said parties of the first part, to be sold and disposed of, and the proceeds thereof distributed among the said creditors, pro rata, according to law.

"*Second*—A schedule of all the property and effects hereby assigned and conveyed is annexed to the original of this agreement, to be filed with the Trustee,—it being, however, understood and agreed, that, if settlements shall have been made out of said scheduled assets, with the consent and approval of the Trustee and Committee as herein provided for, before this agreement shall become operative, the validity of this agreement shall not be affected thereby, but, when declared operative and binding, shall be taken to apply to the assets and effects still remaining.

"*Third*—The said party of the second part hereby resigns and renounces said trust, and grants, bargains, sells, assigns, and sets over to Edward A. Rollins, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all the property, real and personal, heretofore conveyed, transferred, and assigned to him by the said parties of the first part, or any of them, upon the same trusts as the same property is now held by him; and hereby covenants and agrees to execute any conveyances or instruments of writing that may be advised by counsel for the more effectual conveyance and assignment of said property. And the said parties of the fourth part hereby consent to said renunciation, and release and discharge of said Joel Barlow Moorhead from all liability to account under said assignment. But the said property, when so conveyed and assigned to said Rollins, shall be held and sold or disposed of by him upon or in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

"*Fourth*—Edward A. Rollins shall have full power, authority, and discretion in the control, management, and sale of said property and assets, to dispose of the same at public or private sale, for cash or upon credit, or upon such terms as he, in his best discretion, may deem to the interest of said creditors, and which may, in his opinion, be necessary for the purpose of enabling him to carry into effect the objects and provisions of this agreement.

"*Fifth*—Whenever, and as often as, the Trustee shall have accumulated enough to pay 5 per cent upon the debts due or owing to the creditors of the parties of the first part, it shall be his duty to declare and pay a dividend to the said creditors to that amount upon the several debts.

"*Sixth*—The parties of the first part shall have the right to settle any of the debts by paying, transferring, and delivering to such creditors, any of the assets or property assigned to the said Rollins, or mentioned in said schedule (or the proceeds thereof other than cash); provided that, in making such settlement, the creditor shall take the property or proceeds thereof at a price not less than the rate at which such property or assets shall have been appraised, as hereinafter directed; and that the respective rights or liens of the joint and several creditors shall in no case be disturbed.

"*Seventh*—An appraisement of all the property and assets shall be made by Samuel H. Felton, late President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad; William C. Houston, merchant, of the City of Philadelphia; and Dell Wohlit, Jr., President of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, as a Committee on behalf of the creditors; which appraisement shall be filed with the Assignee for his guidance, and be subject, from time to time, to revision and correction; and no settlement shall be made with any creditors out of any property or assets, other than money, at a less rate than that fixed by the original or corrected appraisement or appraisements.

"*Eighth*—All such settlements shall be made subject to the approval of a majority of said Committee.

"*Ninth*—The said Committee shall have power to fill vacancies in its number, and, in the case of a vacancy in the office of Trustee, by death, resignation, or otherwise, a successor may be appointed by a majority of said Committee; and thereupon the Trustee so appointed shall be vested with all the property, rights, powers, and authority herein given and conferred.

"*Tenth*—The Trustee shall have the power, whenever a settlement is made, as provided for, to transfer, convey, assign, and deliver to any such creditor, the property or assets thus agreed to be given to him in settlement; and the said conveyance or transfer, when made, shall be a full and complete discharge of the said Trustee, to the extent of the property so assigned, conveyed, or transferred.

"*Eleventh*—This agreement shall not take effect until it is approved by the signatures of the said Committee of Three, who shall signify their approval by signing the same with their approval, at the bottom thereof.

"*Twelfth*—When, and so soon as, this agreement is signed by the parties of the first, second, and third parts, and the approval thereof is given as it by the Committee above mentioned, the said parties of the first part do hereby agree with the other parties hereto, and with each other, that the agreement shall then take effect and operate; and they do agree to accept the provisions made for them by this trust, and that the estate of the said parties of the first part may be administered and wound up in the manner provided in this agreement.

"*Thirteenth*—The Trustee shall have authority, power, and discretion to pay off and discharge any and all mortgages or other debts which may be secured by collaterals or pledges, whenever, in his judgment, it may be expedient to do so, for the purpose of preserving and protecting the property, estate, and effects which are assigned to him, and he shall also have power and authority to make any exchanges, adjustments, settlements, compromises, and arrangements which, in his judgment, are necessary or expedient in the management of the property and effects which are assigned to him; and he shall also have power and authority to advance and loan the money of the trust where, in his judgment, it may be necessary or requisite in order to make the assets or property of the estate more valuable or available for the purpose of eventual realization therefrom, and also to convert the bonds or coupons of any company into lands, if, in his judgment, it shall be expedient, and to dispose of the lands so acquired, when, and as shall seem to the best advantage of the trust; provided that it shall be in the power of a majority of the Committee to restrain or control the exercise of the discretion and authority in this clause of the agreement, if they at any time shall think proper so to do.

"*Fourteenth*—Any creditor or creditors holding collateral security, who may sign this agreement, shall retain and preserve his or their rights to such collaterals, as also the right to sell and dispose of the same in accordance with the terms of the hypothecation of such security or securities. And this agreement shall only apply to such creditors as may not be satisfied or discharged by such collateral security. And the Trustee shall have the power and authority to make such arrangements with the holders of collateral security as, in his judgment, may be for the best interests of the estate.

"*Fifteenth*—Certificates of the interest of the respective creditors in the trust estate may be issued to them by the Trustee, in negotiable form, in lieu of the present evidences of indebtedness, when and as demanded by any creditor.

"*Sixteenth*—The Trustee shall give security for the administration of his trust in the sum of $100,000, and shall keep the funds collected by him on deposit, or interest, in such bank or trust company as may be selected by the parties of the first part and the said Committee, and the interest so accruing shall be added to and form part of the trust-fund for distribution; and the Trustee shall keep all proper and customary books of account, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of any of the parties interested in said trust. And the creditors hereby expressly waive the benefit of any and all statutes or laws in any State, Territory, or District, in which the property or assets may be situate, requiring the Trustee to give other security than that herein provided, or the filing or recording of this agreement, or the filing the account of the administration of his trust in any other State or county, except in the City and County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

"*Seventeenth*—When and so soon as all the liabilities of the parties of the first part shall have been settled or liquidated by the administration of this trust, or by other arrangement, the Trustee shall reassign, reconvey, and transfer to the parties of the first part all the property, estate, and effects then remaining in his hands, freed and discharged from any and all trusts, to be received and held by them in the same manner and proportions as they shall then be entitled to or interested in the same.

"*Eighteenth*—Cornelia E. Moorhead, wife of William G. Moorhead; Ada E. M. Thomas, wife of George C. Thomas; Clara A. M. Cooke, wife of Jay Cooke, Jr.; Margaret A. Fahnestock, wife of Harris C. Fahnestock; Mary E. T. Cooke, wife of Pitt Cooke; Anna L. Garland, wife of James A. Garland, and Laura S. H. Cooke, wife of Henry D. Cooke, acting by her attorney in fact,—hereby unite in this agreement, and do hereby severally release to the said Trustee any and all dower and other interests which they may have, severally and respectively, in the property, estate, and effects hereby assigned and transferred; and do further covenant and agree to execute such further assignments and instruments of writing, and to duly acknowledge the same, as may be advised by counsel.

"*Nineteenth*—It is further understood and agreed that, whenever the Trustee shall so require it, the several parties of the first part shall convey and transfer by proper deeds, or other assurances in the law, any real estate or personal property belonging to them *and intended to be embraced* by this agreement; and, when such property is so conveyed and transferred, it shall be held by the Trustee under and subject to the provisions of this agreement,—it being understood, however, that such property is, in point of fact, already transferred thereby, and that such additional conveyance is only made for the purpose of obviating the expenses of putting this agreement on record in the various counties and States in which such real estate may be situated.

"*Twentieth*—The Trustee shall have the power to employ all such agents, attorneys, clerks, and assistants, as he may find necessary and proper, and to pay a reasonable compensation for their services out of the funds which may come into his hands.

"*Twenty-first*—It is further understood and agreed that the signature to any copy of the agreement made by the several creditors shall have the same effect as though all had been affixed to one agreement, and the signatures of the creditors who may sign any duplicate may be affixed to the original agreement in the City of Philadelphia by Stephen White, or other person to be named by the Committee, as the attorney in fact of the several creditors, who may sign any copy hereof with the same effect in all respects as though the original agreement in Philadelphia had been signed by such creditors themselves, and the signature of any creditor to any such copy shall be his authority therefor.

"*Twenty-second*—As Mrs. Laura S. H. Cooke, wife of Henry D. Cooke, is in Europe, and cannot now execute this agreement, it is understood and agreed that she may execute and deliver to the Trustee any deed or deeds, or other assurances in the law which the counsel of the Trustee may advise for the purpose of vesting in the Trustee the title to the property of Henry D. Cooke and Laura S. H. Cooke, which is set out in the said schedule, and she may also authorize an attorney in fact to sign this agreement for her; and that the execution and delivery of such deed or deeds, or other assurances in the law, and the signing of this agreement by such attorney in fact, shall be as valid and effectual in all respects as though this agreement had been signed and executed by Laura S. H. Cooke in person.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the several parties hereunto have set their hands, the day and year first above written." ENTIS.

How Nice It Is to Be A Horse and Go to California.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 28.

True Blue, the winner of the four-mile heat race Saturday, left Baltimore for San Francisco last night in a special stock palace car by the Northern Central Railroad. True Blue's rider, Barbee, with Chamberlin's agent and his colored man Jim, accompanied the horse in his sumptuous car. The outside of the car was painted a bright red. Upon either side a brilliantly displayed placard was posted, reading as follows: "Please do not detain me. Business of importance with my friends, Thad. Stevens and Joe Daniel, requires me. Yours truly, True Blue." Upon expressing a desire to inspect the interior of the car and to interview the champion, permission was cheerfully accorded by Mr. Chamberlin. The rear end of the car, which had been set apart for the valuable steed, was lined all around with thick mattresses, as was also the roof. Glass windows were placed in the side to secure proper ventilation. The fore part of the car was divided into five separate compartments for two of True Blue's stable companions who are to accompany him. The middle of the car was arranged for the accommodation of attendants, and for the storage of temporary supplies of provender. It is expected that the horse will reach San Francisco in about eight days. This will allow True Blue only about a week in which to recover from the effects of his long trip by rail before contending against Thad Stevens and Joe Daniel in the $20,000 race, which will take place Nov. 15. The result of this enterprise is watched with considerable interest by turfmen in all parts of the country. Should True Blue win the race, he will undoubtedly never start again.

An Old Ship.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The bark True Love, Capt. Thomas Wetherill, has just arrived from Greenland with a cargo of kryolite. This vessel was built in the year 1764, and is, consequently, 109 years old. The sides batter inwards to the top of the gunwale, and this makes the vessel much broader at the waterline than on deck. In nautical language the sides are known as "tumbling home," because they fall in above the bends. This bark was built at Philadelphia, but it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty at what particular point. The Custom-House register does not contain the record, because the vessel was built twelve years before the beginning of the American Revolution. It is most likely that she was built in Kensington, as it appears from history that the first shipyards on the Delaware were established in that locality, not far from the Penn treaty ground. The bark was built for parties residing in Hull, England, and still hails from that place, and for forty-seven years was engaged in the whaling business in the northern seas, and appeared to be at home among the icebergs of the Arctic region. It is understood that the vessel has never required any considerable repairs. The original timbers appear to be as sound as the day they were erected on the stocks in old Kensington. The bark registers 296 tons, but will carry much more.

THE HILL-HOXIE CASE.

The Testimony of Mrs. Still and Detective Stiles.

Letter from George W. Hill, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article of Saturday last, entitled "Sequel of the Helen Jewett Murder," seems like an attempt to screen Mr. Joseph P. Clarkson's reputation at the expense of mine. I thank you, therefore, for the column which you allow me, and will economize it as best I can, stating facts, and let the public judge where the odium belongs. I will say, however, that, if Joseph P. Clarkson himself had written your editorial, he could not have glossed his conduct over more successfully than that does.

The first thing to be done is to correct the many errors of your article, for which, it is fair to suppose, your informant is responsible, as editors do not evolve facts from their inner consciousness.

Passing by the romance of the introduction, which is all well enough to enlist readers, I come to the point where romance ought to stop and matter of fact set in.

THE CERTIFICATES.

First, then, after stating what you call "the theory of Mr. Clarkson's clients,"—for which theory the reader is made ready by what purports to be a straightforward, almost historical, narration of facts which are not facts,—the article says that Hoxie "paid no more attention to the certificates in his possession, and never took any steps to get a patent to the land."

This is untrue, and your informant must have known it. I have in my possession authenticated copies of the original letters on file in the Land-Office at Washington, showing that Joseph Hoxie, after obtaining the absolute transfer of the certificates and the land from Robinson, on the 20th day of June, 1836, applied, in July, 1836, for a patent to be issued "in the name of Joseph Hoxie, the owner of the certificates," which latter were forwarded to Washington at the same time. Two patents were issued, each for 160 acres of the land. One of the patents was sent to Hoxie in 1839; he delivered it to me, together with his conveyance of the lands and the original certificates, when I purchased of him in May, 1870. The other patent was delivered to me by the Commissioner of the Land-Office. These authenticated letters are part of my evidence in Hill vs. Hoxie, as Mr. Clarkson very well knows.

As to my "procuring" a deed "from Mr. Hoxie, then a man 75 years old," I need only say, at present, that, in the negotiations between him and me, he was advised throughout by his son, Nathaniel B. Hoxie, then and now a prominent lawyer of New York City, whose deposition in my behalf forms part of my proofs in the case mentioned, and attests that neither he nor his father had any fault to find with me.

Again, you state that the certificates "were found in an old safe, where they had lain some thirty years," as if you would convey the idea that Hoxie had forgotten them until my purchase, when the fact is, that he and his son, as the latter's deposition shows, had been in correspondence with parties here for the sale of the property.

I did not commence suit "after the Fire," as you state. My decree was obtained in August, 1870.

MRS. STILL.

I now come to Mrs. Emma R. Still, whom you correctly call Mr. Clarkson's "only witness,"—the sister of Richard P. Robinson, a "spiritualistic medium," as you say, and, I will add, as her testimony proves, a clairvoyant, a strolling physician, and a sometime lecturer on woman's rights, living separate, though not divorced from, her second husband. By means of this woman's testimony my title was to be destroyed.

You say that, "After considerable search throughout the country, this sister, Mrs. Still, was found in St. Louis." She swears that Roots—whom you style a lawyer, but who is a steamboat-captain—interviewed her in New York City in August, 1871, touching her testimony, and again interviewed her on the same subject at Albion, Mich., in the summer of 1872. She swears also that Clarkson went to New York, and there learned she was in Albion, and visited her at Albion in the spring of 1872, in relation to this suit. From Albion, she testified, she came to Chicago, and was here three weeks preceding Nov. 10, 1872, stopping at the Woman's Home, where she was visited by Mr. Clarkson, and called also at his office. Her testimony could have been taken here, but was not. After consultation with several parties here,—among whom, she testified, was Mr. Clarkson,—she determined to go, and did go, to St. Louis, where she staid all the winter of 1872-'3, living on what she could rake together by her various occupations. No move was made toward taking her testimony until the last of February, 1873, notwithstanding more than a year had elapsed since Mr. Clarkson brought his suit, and I had at last, after much opposition from him, got the case set for hearing for the 1st day of May, 1873.

Mrs. Emma R. Still, following the language of a cross-question put to her, answered it as follows:

No. I have no interest in the subject-matter of this suit, nor have I been promised any portion of what may be recovered therein, nor any reward or compensation whatsoever for my participation therein as a witness, nor for the value of the information which I have furnished relative to the matter in controversy.

The three next questions and her answers were these:

Q.—Have you heretofore received any money or other valuable thing in consideration of or on account of the services and information referred to in the last interrogatory?

A.—No.

Q.—Have you no expectation whatever of any present or reward from any person or source in case of the success of Catherine and Hector McKay in this suit?

A.—None whatever.

Q.—Has no person mentioned or proposed that you should have, in that event, some present, compensation, or reward?

A.—No.

Mr. Clarkson was present while all these questions were asked and answered.

Now, Mr. Editor, had I or my attorney known then what we know now, viz.: that this Mrs. Still had in her trunk, there in St. Louis, a document drafted by Joseph P. Clarkson, as he will not and cannot deny, and which is now part of my evidence on file, and of which I now give a literal copy, I should certainly have had the question put whether Mrs. Still's *daughter* was to receive any present, compensation, consideration, or reward, dependent upon the result of this suit. Here is

THE DOCUMENT:

EXHIBIT C—MORTON CULVER, NOTARY PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, Emma R. Still, formerly Emma R. Coe, the sister of Richard Parmalee Robinson, otherwise Richard Parmalee, was named in said Parmalee's will as a conditional legatee, dependent upon the death without issue of his devisees, Atala A. Parmalee, the mother of the undersigned Catharine McKay and the undersigned Catharine, which contingency cannot now occur, and the said Emma can take nothing under said will in consequence of the death of said Atala A. with issue. And

WHEREAS, We are satisfied that said Emma R. Still—who, we are informed, is the only surviving member of the family of the said Richard P. Robinson—was always his most intimate and most closely-affectionate relative, next to his father and mother. And

WHEREAS, We are now endeavoring, as the devisees of said Robinson, to recover 320 acres of land in Cook County, Ill., patented by him from parties claiming the right and title to it, and proceedings in equity have been instituted for that purpose, which may result in long litigation and considerable expense, and may result unsuccessfully. And

WHEREAS, We learn that said Emma R. Still is in straitened circumstances pecuniarily, and that she has an only child, a daughter, living, Mrs. George Brooks, of New York City, who is also straitened in circumstances; and we are desirous and willing, if we shall be successful, in whole or in part, in said suit or suits to recover said lands, to give to said Mrs. Brooks a portion of the same, or of any amount which we may realize by compromise of our claim thereto, if it shall be compromised, in consideration of the relation of herself to said Robinson:

NOW, WE DO DECLARE HEREBY, That, if we shall be able to recover the entire property, we will convey to the said Mrs. Brooks one-tenth part of the property, free from any expenses which we may have been at in its recovery. If we shall recover one-half of said property, we will pay to her three thousand dollars ($3,000) in money; and, if we recover any less amount than one-half of it, we will pay to her 5 per cent of the cash value of such amount so recovered, estimated at the time of recovery. And, in case we effect a compromise of our claim in money, we will pay her 5 per cent net of the amount so recovered.

The above is a free expression of wish and intention on our part, and we do it out of regard for the feelings that we believe existed between the said Richard and his said sister.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20, 1872.

CATHARINE MCKAY,
(By JOHN F. ROOTS, her attorney-in-fact).
HECTOR MCKAY,
(By JOHN F. ROOTS, his attorney-in-fact).

Both myself and my attorney discovered from Mrs. Still's manner of testifying that, for some cause, she wished to keep her daughter's whereabouts, and even her name, unknown. Mr. Clarkson manifested equal anxiety on the same subject, objecting to all questions—and they were not a few—on those points. Mrs. Still said: "I protest against dragging the names of parties into this trial who have no knowledge of the circumstances, and were not born until years after they occurred," etc., etc. Mr. Clarkson seconded the protest, and caused the Commissioner to write down: "Mr. Clarkson objects to this and all interrogatories relative to the daughter of the witness, as immaterial and irrelevant; and asks Mr. Barnum to state the object and the purpose of the inquiry as to her."

DETECTIVE STILES.

As my space is limited, I cannot now detail the circumstances through which Mrs. Still was impeached, as she was successfully. I did employ a detective, and the sequel shows the case and the character of the witness justified it. If your article or your informant means to insinuate that I, either directly or indirectly, through the detective or otherwise, paid or offered Mrs. Still anything for her testimony, I say it is untrue. The detective's name is Stiles, and his deposition shows how by degrees he won her confidence, and finally got possession of the above document and much other information connected therewith.

The following is from Stiles' deposition, referring to Mrs. Still and her various conversations:

She said there was a large amount of property at stake, and that it all depended on her testimony. She said that, when her deposition was being taken, if Mr. Barnum, Mr. Hill's attorney, at one stage of the examination, had asked her one certain question, she would either have been compelled to perjure herself, or send Clarkson back to Chicago without a case. And that she did not think they (Roots and Clarkson) had treated her right; that she had written to Clarkson, and made a demand for $3,000, to be paid immediately, or the suit should not go on; that she possessed evidence that, if she was to make known to the other side, Clarkson would not dare go to trial, for his reputation was at stake in the matter; and that, if Clarkson did not pay her the money, this suit should never come to trial, but that she would first open negotiations with the other side, and get all the money out of them that she could; and requested me to act as a go-between between her and Hill and Barnum, and assist her in selling out to them to as good an advantage as possible.

She also, at a subsequent stage of the conversation, stated that the question that Barnum forgot or failed to ask her was: If her daughter was interested, directly or indirectly, in the suit; but she said, as she told Clarkson on that evening after leaving Spencer's office, where the deposition was taken, the spirits just allowed them to skirt on the edge of danger. She showed me letters from Clarkson, also telegrams, some of which I answered for her.

She said she was very anxious Mr. Hill should not find her daughter; for, if he did, and should put her on the witness-stand, and she was to be asked whether she was interested, directly or indirectly, in this suit, and was to answer "Yes," it would ruin Clarkson's case; and, if she were to answer "No," it would place her and her daughter in Clarkson's power.

Another extract from Stiles' deposition:

I understood her to say that it was after her deposition was taken, and when Mr. Clarkson was about to return to Chicago, that he was in her room; and that it so happened that she had occasion to open her trunk, in which the said paper or writing was lying at the time; and that she said to Mr. Clarkson, "There is that paper,"—pointing to it in the trunk; and that Mr. Clarkson said to her, "Somebody might get hold of it; it isn't safe there; you had better let me take it and keep it for you;" and she said she gave it to him then and there; then she said he brought it with him to Chicago; and she said that, after he had gone with the paper, she got to thinking about it,—that she had nothing, and they (Clarkson and Roots) had everything; so she said she wrote to Mr. Clarkson, telling him to return the paper, and that he did so by express.

(NOTE.—Answer objected to by Mr. Clarkson.)

MR. CLARKSON.

It is due to Mr. Clarkson to say that he examined the above document when Stiles produced it, and said, in my hearing, and that of Mr. Barnum and Morton Culver, that he remembered that he did take the document with him from St. Louis to Chicago, among other papers, by mistake, and that he returned it when discovered.

It was not until after these developments that Mr. Clarkson abandoned the cause, requesting me to withdraw from the files not only Stiles' deposition, but Mrs. Still's also.

GEO. W. HILL.

THE LOUISIANA BRIDGE.

Spanning the Father of Waters in Six Months—A Draw 444 Feet in Length.

Louisiana, Mo., (Oct. 31.) Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

The railroad bridge intended to cross the river at this point is rapidly approaching completion. Everybody is astonished at the rate of progress made. Though the work was not commenced until the 1st day of July, the superstructure is already being raised, and the whole will be completed by Christmas, at which time the grand opening is expected to take place.

I am indebted to Mr. H. W. Parkhurst, the assistant engineer, for the following facts and figures.

There are nine spans, varying from 160 to 260 feet in width. The draw is 444 feet in length, being several feet longer than any other draw in the world. The piers are all of solid masonry, which rest on piles driven very near each other and then sawed off, and a heavy timber foundation bolted to the piles. All the timber is at least four feet below the lowest water ever known, and about 500,000 feet of the best timber was used in this way.

The pivot pier is the largest on the river, rests on 200 piles, and contains 1,200 cubic yards of solid stone. The east approach, extending half a mile, and the west approach one-eighth of a mile out into the river, are constructed of earth embankment and strong rip-rap walls. Connected with the west approach is an iron bridge of 140 feet span, over the Noix Creek, which is being built by the American Bridge Company. The Keystone Bridge Company are building the seven short spans, the Kellogg Bridge Company the two long and the draw spans, and Reynolds, Saulpaugh & Co. the foundations and approaches. A corps of twenty engineers, divided into iron, wood, and masonry inspectors, direct and lay out the work under the supervision of R. L. Corthell, chief engineer, and H. W. Parkhurst, assistant engineer.

In the bridge there are 5,000 cubic yards of first-class masonry, 50,000 cubic yards of rip-rap, 200,000 cubic yards of earth embankment, and 50 tons of iron bolts, beside the bridge superstructure, which is of the best iron, and will be first-class in every particular. The total length of the bridge will be 2,052 feet.

On an average, 500 hands are kept constantly at work. There are also in use three steam and ten hand derricks, three steam pile-drivers, twenty flatboats and two steamboats for handling the material, &c.

The Bridge Company are building a dyke half a mile long, from the Illinois shore out into the river, diagonally down stream, so as to keep the channel through the draw.

The bridge will cost nearly $1,000,000. The reason the Company are rushing things through so fast is because the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which crosses here, has to transfer all its cars by boat. The boat was frozen in for a considerable time last winter, causing considerable trouble and expense and great loss of trade, so the management are determined to be prepared in such a way this winter that the ice will not affect them.

The Driver's Story.

From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 1.

"Ah, sir, this is going to be a hard winter," said a great, burly car-driver to us the other evening; "and I saw yesterday what such as you don't see very often, and hardly believe when it's told to ye. One of the men that drove on this line nigh three years sent his little gal to ask me to come see him, and I laid off last evening and went.

"Now I heard how he was sick with consumption, but I didn't know how sick until I got there.

"As sure as I live, sir, there was that fellow what one year ago was as strong and hearty a young man as you ever saw, with his legs no bigger than my wrist,—and him a lyin' on the floor heavin' and chokin' all the day and night.

"He told me he hadn't sent for me till he had to, and on looking round, sir, I saw there wasn't any furniture left; and altho' a year ago he had his little room fitted up comfortable-like, he had sold even the straw in his tick and was a lyin' on the floor. 'I wouldn't care to live, Jim,' said he (speakin' very hoarse and troublesome-like), 'but for my poor wife and children; for altho' I'm only in their way I like to see 'em round, and I shan't trouble 'em much longer.' And here he looked at his wife and smiled when she cum up and, takin' hold of his hand, told him not to talk like that, but to pluck up hope for her sake and the little ones.

"By and by, after looking at her and then round the room at the children, his lip commenced to tremble and the tears to fill his eyes, in spite of his tryin' to smile; and altho' I think I'm as hard-hearted as any man, I couldn't stand it and just bust out cryin'.

"Well, it seems he hadn't anything to eat that day, so I gave him $2 (all I had) and sent for some bread, and a bundle of straw, and, best of all for him, I do believe, I got his babies a stick of candy and a whistle, and left 'em almost happy. My old woman has been over to-day to take 'em an old bedstead we ain't usin', and I've collected $8 for 'em from the drivers, and we're thinkin' of getting up a ball, hoping to make enough to send him to a hospital and give his wife a start. So they're not so bad off now as they might be. But there's lots just like 'em, and there's goin' to be more afore the winter's through.

"Hold on till I slow up a bit, sir. There! Good night, sir; good night." And we walked away pondering on the terrible words of that kind hearted man: "There's lots just like 'em."

WASHINGTON.

Picture of the Republican Candidate for Governor of Virginia.

The Southern-Claims Swindles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1873.

Mr. Chandler, a good lawyer and staunch Northerner, who has lived above a quarter of a century in Virginia and done the State good service, introduced me yesterday to Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor. I could not help making a mental note of the difference between Chandler and the candidate he supported.

CHANDLER

was tall, bony, of a high color, full of memory, anecdote, bonhommie, resources,—almost everything for which the traditional Southerner is praised. There was nothing of the traditional Yankee about him, except a provincial pronunciation. Perfectly in earnest, all heart and work for the cause, lively, humorous, and, in short, such a hero as Porte Crayon might like to have in one of his pictures, he was more Virginian than the Virginian whose cause he espoused.

HUGHES,

the candidate, on the other hand, was a hazel-eyed man, with a face like a short ellipse, surrounded with gray hair above his large brow and a gray beard below his chin. He seemed to me to be a sort of half-fed Pomeroy. He was slow of circulation, abstracted, not neighborly, and, when a light started in his eye, it was the light of a consuming ambition, which knew that, in the community he aimed to govern, nothing but success was the guerdon. If one should compare the men, he would see in Chandler the most food for merriment, the most generic Yankee, and a man who, by his nature, got thin and somewhat ugly, if I may say so, as time crept upon him. But, in the Virginian, who was at least ten years his junior, and graver, one observed a perturbed spirit, a man who felt that he was beaten, and, being beaten, had no mental or moral compensation for the cause he had fought out.

I could not look at Col. Hughes without remembering that John W. Forney had seen him soon after the War, and had said:

"Hughes, you are too fine a fellow to go along with the dead Rebellion. You must come out for us, and we'll do something for you."

Human nature goes by a thousand roads to the same point of junction; but, if a man does not get through by the particular road he first selected, we form hasty conclusions as to why he changed. The candidate seemed to me to be the least interesting member of his little crowd. I could see what kind of man he might have been in the palmy days of Rebel Virginia. He had stood up a few paces distant from his editorial enemy, Cameron, and shot Cameron close to the heart, so that people got afraid of him in the State. On another occasion he had

CARRIED A CHALLENGE

in Southwest Virginia, and for carrying this challenge the newspapers had pronounced him, on the same day I met him, to be disqualified according to the Constitution of Virginia. The *Republican* and *Chronicle* newspapers of Washington City said, the day after I met Mr. Hughes, that, on the occasion referred to, he had been a peacemaker simply, and not a challenge-bearer; but Mr. Chandler, his friend, with whom I talked upon the subject, said there was no doubt in the world that Hughes had taken the challenge, and his way out of the scrape was in the discrimination which could be made between a principal and second and a mere letter-bearer. But it seems to me that the man who would take a challenge might probably be the second after it was accepted; and, if the Virginia campaign does no more than to make politicians fear to fight duels, we shall gain a victory for humanity of more consequence than the success of the party nominally Northern.

Chandler told me that

KEMPER,

the Conservative candidate for Governor was a fine-looking young man, not above 40 or 45 years old, with much magnetism, and a military, genial presence. The late Republican Governor of Virginia, Gilbert Walker, is stumping the State for Kemper.

I formed my opinion of the result of the campaign from hearing Mr. Rush Burgess, a native of New York, who holds the Collectorship of Internal Revenue at Richmond, worth $7,000 a year, say to Col. Hughes in a toast:

"Here's to Col. Hughes, and may he win! If he don't win, we'll try it over another time."

To this, Hughes, with some pluck and quietness, replied: "Old Virginny never tire!"

HUGHES

was on Floyd's staff for a short time. He is quite a different looking-man from what you would suspect of the genuine duelist. He has a sort of benevolent forehead and paternal presence, and a stature almost short, with some conspicuous baldness. I am told that he is a man who writes with real vigor, but loses the spirit of his diction when he speaks it out. His cold hazel eyes, broad apart, and measuring mien, are the only marks one can see of the banterer,—the person who deals in the law of bluff and fire-arms. If he has fought duels, or hurried them on, since the time the Constitution set a mark on such practices, let the State get more from his misfortune than it might from his election.

To me, as a critic, it was a good study to see this broad-shouldered, erect Virginia journalist surrounded with his little galaxy of stumpers, who go with him to speak, or sometimes take their fortunes in their own hands, and separate to make the

FIRST REPUBLICAN SPEECHES

in remote court-house places, where there is often no town whatever, and a talker is thrown upon his mental and animal resources. Mr. Cowardin, the Richmond journalist, who has been off at sea for more than one year with one of our Naval Captains, and who has come home cosmopolitan, and perhaps more Republican than Conservative, told me that, for the first time in the history of Virginia, the young men and the white men were going to Radical meetings; and said he: "The Lord knows how they might not vote when they hear the talking of those fellows. I remember when to go to a Radical meeting involved social ostracism, but nobody seems to think anything about it now."

Amongst the persons at the table where I sat was

BURGESS

aforesaid, a young poker-bluffer, without much restraint over his tongue, and quite peart and common, but generous enough if you let him win. Chandler, as I have said before, was one of those idiosyncratic, earnest men who have come out of Maine, and leads the Northern cause in Virginia from principle, while he has espoused some of the Virginia habits. At the same table was a regular Virginian, a man above the middle age, with flap-ears and fighting phiz, poor clothes, and a wonderfully sober look, who spent much of his time rehearsing parts of speeches he had made in the cause, and could not take any jokes whatever. He was a native Virginian, brought up on bacon and greens, and could not feel a bed-bug in his pantaloons. On the subject of

BED-BUGS,

I may say that Rush Burgess, when I asked him where I could meet with the average people of Virginia at stumping times, said to me:

"My God! young man, you don't know what it is to get up in the morning about 4 o'clock, with nineteen kinds of fleas and bugs about you, in some Virginia Hotel, and you go down stairs scratching your uncombed head, and get into a wagon before daylight to catch some stage or train, and ride along 12 or 15 miles before you come to the spot you were to meet your opponent,—he meantime drunk at his leisure."

Some time ago, I referred, in a letter to you, to the foolishness of what is called the

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Since that writing I have gone around amongst respectable Southern men who know the situation, and they tell me almost uniformly that the present Claims Commission is a small villainy kept up to maintain the carpet-bag Congressmen and their constituents.

"When you see a man who brings a claim for $10,000," said a Confederate General to me, "you will generally find that he is a man who never owned $1,000."

The whole thing is fixed up between the Claim-Agents, carpet-baggers, and some of their avaricious constituents. These claims have no equity, either personal or sectional, and the Government is spending millions every year upon them, whereas the War ought to be closed up in every respect. The informant to whom I spoke said as well that the lobby for the

RETURN OF THE COTTON-TAX

was equally unprincipled, and was led by Sam Smith, of California, old Herschel V. Johnson, and such other dealers in the bogus and preposterous.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON'S MARRIAGE.

A Chapter of Personal History.

From the New York Times.

The Duke of Manchester, who, with his son, Lord Mandeville, left Canada for Europe last week, without visiting the United States, probably hastened home at the news of his daughter's engagement to the Duke of Hamilton. There are few Americans, who have been much abroad of late years, who are not familiar with some of the history and exploits of the present holder of this celebrated historic title, over which Thackeray has thrown an additional interest by introducing the Duke of Queen Anne's time as a prominent figure in *Esmond*. "Whether," say the Brothers Chambers, "from its being the premier peerage of Scotland, the figure which the family has made in history or politics, or the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next Protestant branch of the royal family in succession to the crown of Scotland, it is certain that no title carries with it more of the veneration of the country than that of Hamilton." It is to be feared that this veneration can scarcely have extended to the persons of the last two Dukes. To the grandfather of the present Duke, notwithstanding the respectability of his habits, may not improbably be ascribed a good deal of the decadence of the house. A man of most prodigious pride, he thought nothing less than royal blood worthy of alliance with the House of Hamilton, and when the announcement of the Queen's marriage was made to him, he expressed the opinion that Her Majesty would have done better to have looked nearer home—alluding, it was understood, to his own son. By his wife, Miss Beckford, daughter of the celebrated author of *Vathek*, he had two children. The fate of both has been most lamentable, and their children have, with a single exception, turned out miserably. The daughter married—no doubt in fulfillment of the ambitious views of her father—the late Duke of Newcastle, who will be remembered in this country as the Minister accompanying the Prince of Wales here. This marriage was dissolved on account of the misconduct of the Duchess, then Countess of Lincoln, with the Earl of Oxford. This lady still lives, but in complete obscurity. There is a story current, for whose truth we cannot vouch, of how she met her eldest son under circumstances the most distressing that can be conceived. This said eldest son would be penniless, by reason of his extravagance, excepting for the property he enjoys through his wife, the illegitimate daughter of the late Mr. Hope, who inherited an immense fortune from his father, of the great Amsterdam house of Hope & Co., which he left to the mother (whom he eventually married) of the Duchess of Newcastle. With one exception, the career of the Duke's brothers has been most discreditable, and their names have been repeatedly before the public in connection with vice and extravagance. His only sister made a wretched marriage with Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, whom some will remember at Washington during the war. So much for the Duke of Hamilton's aunt and cousins. His father, the late Duke, wished, it is said, to have married early in life an exemplary lady, one of Queen Victoria's most intimate and valued friends, but although of a very ancient family, this lady (who afterwards married a Duke) was not deemed a fitting match for the Duke by his father, who vehemently opposed their union. Consequently, to satisfy the latter, he at length married the Princess Marie of Baden, a first cousin of the late Emperor Napoleon. This marriage led to his almost entirely residing abroad, a circumstance arising probably in no slight degree from the fact that the Duchess was not granted a precedency, which she deemed her due, at the English Court, over all other Duchesses. Paris, therefore, became peculiarly agreeable to her. It is well known at the outset of the Second Empire great difficulty was experienced in getting ladies of the right sort to come to the Tuileries. Here the Duchess of Hamilton was of great use to her cousins. The Duke's splendid lineage was such as even the Faubourg St. Germain was bound to admit, while, however, they might sneer at the Duchess' descent from the Corsican attorney, there was no denying her being of the royal house of Baden. The Duke and Duchess consequently became regular residents of Paris, and there the Duke died, under most distressing circumstances, in 1863. He had been supping at the Maison Doree, and had a wager with Mr. Howard as to the number of petits verres which they could drink. The unfortunate Duke fell as he was leaving the house, and was carried home only to die. A brawl in which the present Duke and his brother were concerned, some years later, in company with some ladies of the demi monde, in the same street, provoked some crushingly severe comments from the *Pall Mall Gazette* as to the scene they had selected for such proceedings. Since the death of their father the career of the family has been all down hill. In 1860 the present peer's only sister, Lady Mary, made a miserable match with the Prince of Monaco, and presently became actually a fugitive from her husband. His only brother, Lord Charles, became at the same time a fugitive from his creditors, and has frequently figured in the bankruptcy courts. As to the Duke himself, he is the best pigeon the great Mr. Padwick ever had to pluck. The late Marquis of Hastings was a mere bagatelle compared with the premier Duke of Scotland; Duke of Brandon, too, in England, with some half-dozen princely seats in the two countries, all unentailed; Hamilton Palace in Scotland, and Hamilton House in London. How the astute Padwick must have chuckled and rubbed his hands as he swept His Grace into his capacious net. The result has been that Hamilton House has been sold to the son of a successful iron master—Sir Ivor Guest, while Hamilton Palace is principally occupied by that very clever gentleman Mr. Padwick, himself. Some years ago a now venerable Duke, revered by all who know him, a neighbor of His Grace of Hamilton, hearing that the young Duke was at his ancestral home—a very rare occurrence—and desirous to encourage him in what seemed a new departure in a right direction, went over to visit him. On being shown in he found to his consternation that the Duke was away for the day, and that Mr. Padwick, the visitor's particular bete noir, was locum tenens. At first His Grace was ice, but gradually he thawed under the influence of the wonderful spendthrift-catcher, and afterward "confessed a charm" in the manner and said that the devil was not so black as he was painted. The mother of the Duke of Hamilton's bride, the Duchess of Manchester, is a Hanoverian lady of great ambition, to whom report has not been always uniformly kind, and it will no doubt be widely expected that, in marrying a spendthrift of the Duke's habits and repulsive appearance, her daughter is to be sacrificed to the ducal coronets of Hamilton and Brandon. The Duchess of Manchester was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen under one of Lord Derby's Governments. Her Grace, it is said, was perfectly determined that have this appointment—the feminine "Blue Riband"—she would, and when Lord Derby was out of office she wheedled the promise from him, which he was very reluctantly obliged to keep when the time arrived. While holding the appointment, the Duchess was lost in the Highlands, when staying at a country town, and Mr. John Bidwell, of the Foreign Office, who died the other day, wrote a squib on the event, parodying "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The opening lines ran:

The wind was cold, the way was long,
The Duchess seemed so young and strong,
The Mistress of the Robes was she
In the last Derby Ministry.

Bazaine and D'Aumale.

The "French correspondent" of the London *Times* thus describes the scene in the Trianon on the seventh day of the trial:

A curious study is presented by those two men (Bazaine and the Duc d'Aumale) whom the caprice of events has brought face to face in such a solemn circumstance of their existence that the being, the honor of a whole nation seem at stake in this terrible controversy. The Duc d'Aumale has studied this trial with unusual ardor; he sat up over it the half of last night; he has prepared his questions with most particular care; he is master of it. He knows all the army has done, all it might have done, all it should have done.

The questions which the Duke puts are correct, precise, and mark well the end at which they aim; the voice is cold, sonorous, somewhat monotonous, but intelligible. The Marshal, seated in front of him, answers in an unimpressive, rather low tone of voice. Now and then the voice suddenly changes, so much so that people at the lower end of the hall think it is some one else who is speaking. This happens when the Marshal reads any report or document which may help to justify him. As the Marshal then puts on his double eye-glass, and tries to read in a louder tone then he speaks in, the change in the voice is complete, and every one rises on tip-toe to see who is the new-comer that is reading. The illusion is complete. But between these two men, between that Prince, now become a Judge, and that Marshal, now on trial for his life, the conversation breathes a stiff, cold, but irreproachable politeness. The Duke never says anything but "Monsieur le Marechal." The Marshal never begins his answer otherwise than "Monsieur le President." But behind that formal politeness inflexible determination is constantly concealed. At every moment the Marshal, in the interest of his defense, tries to introduce some incidental narrative, some unknown particular; but at every moment the Duke stops him with "I think, Marshal, that incident will come in more appropriately at such and such a time," and he brings him back within the narrow limits of the interrogatory he means to put him through. At a given moment the Marshal stops and says, "Will you allow me, Monsieur le President, to read you an order emanating from me?" "Is it of interest, Marshal?" "Of great interest," "Yes, but is it of interest for the question now before us?" "Yes, Monsieur le President." "Then read it, please," and the Marshal puts on his double eye-glass, the Duke his most attentive look, and the Marshal reads so that any one coming in just then would think that it was a council of war, not to judge him, but to deliberate with him in common. On another occasion this scene occurs again, but in a more dramatic form. The Duke has got to the Battle of Borny, to the bloody affairs of Rezonville, St. Privat, and Gravelotte. He strikes the Marshal home, he presses him, he harasses him. "But, then, you did not want to break through in the direction of Verdun; you did not comply with the orders, the desires of the Emperor, who wanted you to cross the Moselle." "Will you allow me, Monsieur le President, to read you one of Napoleon I.'s commentaries?" "Is it opportune, Marshal?" "Perfectly so, M. le Duc." Thereupon the Marshal begins to read a passage: "A commander-in-chief should never take into account the orders of a General or a Prince who is at a distance from the field of battle," &c. Meanwhile, the interrogatory narrows its circle, it becomes more pressing. "Did you reflect that the road by Gravelotte was a dangerous defile eleven miles long? Did you destroy the bridges so as to prevent the enemy from passing, and secure your own retreat? Had you not on the heights where you were supplies for two days? Why, instead of taking advantage of them to march forward did you allow them to return? Why did you keep your reserves on your left, which was protected, and why expose your right when your retreat might be cut off?" And the questions follow closely upon each other. It is like fencing. The Marshal parries, covers himself, makes a return thrust by advancing some military principle, but at length the Duke draws from the Marshal's answers, this conclusion, which is like a thrust right home: "It is, then, true, as was maintained, that you never had the intention of going to Verdun, and that your only object was to camp before Metz?" The Marshal feels the blow. He hesitates, and then replies sharply, "I have not said so. I stuck fast to Metz, which was my supreme resource, but with the firm resolution of reorganizing the cadres, which had been destroyed, and of cutting my way through."

With that answer the sitting came to an end. The two fencers are worthy of each other, and both very clever; but one has the *beau role* of avenging the country; the heavy, crushing task of the other is to save from this wreck his honor and his life, both alike threatened.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Cotton—Dull and easier; middling upland, 8½@8¾d; Orleans, 9d. Sales, 8,000 bales; American, 4,600; speculation and export, 1,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and lower for all articles.

Breadstuffs—Quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 34,000 qrs of wheat; 23,000 were American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 15,000 qrs; American, 10,000 qrs. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 10d@13s; red Western spring, 11s 5d@12s 2d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s 9d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn, 32s 3d@32s 6d. Cheese, 68s.

LONDON, Nov. 4—5 p. m.—Consols for money and on account, 92¾@92⅞. United States bonds—5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 38¼. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £27,000.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.—5-20s of 1862, 97¼.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Rentes, 57f 5c.

The Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day including 73 cars reported to arrive, 2,778 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,845 head, or 285 cars, against a like number for the same time last week. The market was dull, with not sufficient sales to establish prices. This being election day, but few buyers were in attendance, owners holding stock at last week's rates. Sales include 175 head of Illinois steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,500, at $5.00@6.20; — head of Illinois cows and seeders, averaging 887, at $2.50; 129 head Ohio steers, ranging at 1,200@1,348, at $5.00@5.40; 20 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,010, at $5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000 head; total for the week thus far, 6,000 head, against 5,600 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,400 head, making the total for the week of 20,100 head, against 23,200 head for the same time last week. The market is moderately active at last week's rates. Sales include 230 head Ohio and Illinois, averaging 180 to 300 lbs, at $4.00@4.10 for Yorkers; $4.26@4.30 for heavy; receipts, 1,410.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 183 cars; medium, $4.50@5.00; common, $3.65@4.14; stockers, $3.10@3.80.

HOGS—Arrivals, 50 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.30@4.40; Yorkers, $4.00@4.20.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 20 cars; best, $4.75@5.00; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@3.75.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,315; supply considerably smaller than last week; prices firm at rates ruling a week ago; sales choice at $9.15@10.00; extra, $9.00@9.05; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second quality, $6.00@7.50; good quality, $4.50@5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,759 head; prices from ¼@½c lower than last week. Market dull at 8c. Sales of sheep in lots at $2.60@3.50 each; extra, $4.00@6.15; spring lambs, 4½@5½c per pound.

The Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull at $6.80@6.85. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn dull; old ear, 42@43c; shelled, 43@44c; new ear, 38@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 33@42c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Old stock light; sales at $12.25; new, $12.00 bid. Lard—Kettle, only a jobbing trade at 7@7½c; steam, 6⅝c bid, 6¾c asked. Bulk meats steady; old shoulders at 5½@6c; clear rib, 4¾@4⅞c; clear, 4⅞@5c; sales new clear rib at 5¼c. Bacon shoulders in fair demand at 6¼@6½c; clear rib sales at 5⅞@6c; clear 6¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 86c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; amber, $1.35½ cash; $1.39½ seller December; No. 1 red, $1.43; No. 2 red, $1.31 cash; $1.35½ December. Corn steady; high mixed, 48 cash; 45½c December; 47½@47¾c January; low mixed, 42¼@42¾c. Oats steady; No. 1, 37@37½c; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and firm; sales, 7,000 bu at $1.28 for No. 1 Duluth; $1.30 for Sheboygan Club. Corn dull; sales, 5,000 bu; No. 2 Western, car-lots, 49c. Oats nominally 40c for boat-load lots. Rye neglected. Barley dull; sales, 500 bu No. 2 Western at $1.30.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 12½c; wheat, 11c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled; lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 96@98c; No. 3 fall, $1.22@1.24. Corn dull unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 36½@37½c; regular, 37¼ seller November. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32c in elevator; 31c best bid at the close. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.25@1.30. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 61c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—None here. Bulk meats more active; packed lots shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 6⅝c; clear, 6⅞@6⅞c. Bacon dull; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; cash order lots of shoulders, 6¾@7c; clear rib, 7@7⅛c; clear, 7¼@7½c. Lard dull; butchers', 6¾@7c.

HOGS—Dull at $3.40@3.60; most sales at $3.50; receipts, $1,285.

CATTLE—Dull; little done except in low grades; good to choice Texan, $2.40@3.00.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.46; No. 1, $1.41; amber, $1.31@1.32. Corn dull and lower. Oats, 36c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—Bagging quiet; light held at 13½@14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet at $1.40@1.45.

HOGS—Dull; receipts light; common to choice, $3.40@3.60.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $13.50@14.00. Bacon—shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c; clear, 7c. Lard—Tierce, 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 86@87c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not higher. Wheat tending upward; red, $1.48; amber, $1.56@1.67; No. 1 spring, $1.38@1.40. Rye held at 85@86c. Corn firmer; yellow, 64@65c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats firmer; white, 46@48c.

PETROLEUM—Very dull; crude, 10½c; refined, 15½@16c.

WHISKY—At 94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—BREADSTUFFS—Bran dull at $1.02½.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and in demand at $15.50; holders asking $15.75.

SUGAR—Was quiet; common, 7¼c; good common, 7¾c; good fair, 8¾c.

MOLASSES—Steady and in fair demand; fair, 50@52c; prime to strictly prime, 58@60c; choice, 65c.

WHISKY—95@95½c; Cincinnati, $1.02; others unchanged.

COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 4,230 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13@14½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 13¾@14½c; middlings to good middlings, 14½@[illegible]. Receipts, 422 bales; exports to the [illegible]; stock, 66,360.

MONETARY—Gold, 106@106¼. [illegible] Sterling, bank, 14½@14¾; sight, [illegible]

RAFFERTY.

The Opinion of the Supreme Court.

Dissenting Views of Justice Scott.

Rafferty Has Nothing to Say on the Subject.

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court on the case of Rafferty, written by Mr. Justice McAllister, and agreed to by the entire Court, excepting Mr. Justice Scott, whose dissenting opinion is also given. The statements in the opinion of Mr. Justice McAllister in reference to the testimony were toned down by the Court, so as to make it read, instead of "The record unmistakably shows," "The record contains evidence tending to show;" instead of "The circumstances were briefly these," "The circumstances which the evidance tends to prove were briefly these;" and instead of "The facts appearing in evidence are," "The facts appearing from the tendency of the evidence are."

THE MAJORITY OPINION.

The plaintiff-in-error having been found guilty upon an indictment for the murder of one Patrick O'Meara, and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death, has caused the evidence, together with the rulings of the Court and exceptions taken, to be presented in a bill of exceptions, and brought the record to this Court for review upon writ of error. Various errors have been assigned, among which is the exclusion of proper evidence, and overruling his motion for a new trial.

We propose to consider but one question presented, and that is one vitally affecting the merits of the case, and which we cannot disregard without overriding a plain and well-settled rule of law based upon a foundation no less solid than the natural rights of personal liberty and security—rights held sacred by the common law, and recognized and protected by Constitutional enactments.

The record contains evidence tending to show that the homicide was committed by the prisoner in resisting the deceased, who was a policeman in the City of Chicago, whilst engaged, in connection with another policeman, whom he was aiding in the act of committing an illegal and wholly unjustifiable invasion of plaintiff's liberty, by attempting to seize his person and take him off to prison, without any authority in law so to do.

The circumstances which the evidence tends to prove were briefly these: At a little after midnight of the night of the 4th, and in the early morning of the 5th of August, 1872, the prisoner was sitting, quietly and peaceably, by a table in a saloon, when O'Meara, the deceased, and another policeman of the name of Scanlan, came in. O'Meara immediately pointed the prisoner out to Scanlan. The prisoner, upon seeing O'Meara, addressed him in a friendly manner, asking him to take something to drink, or a cigar, which was declined. Scanlan then went directly up to the prisoner, tapped him on the shoulder, and told him he had a warrant for him. The prisoner demanded the reading of the warrant, which was done, and the prisoner apparently submitted to the arrest, but immediately threatened to shoot the first man who should lay a hand upon him. O'Meara, who came with a slung-shot hung to his wrist, stationed himself at the outer door to prevent the prisoner's escape, while Scanlan kept himself in a position to guard the back door. All this occurred in a brief space of time, and while O'Meara, with the slung-shot suspended from his wrist, was thus guarding the door which led into the street, the prisoner shot him with a pistol, inflicting a mortal wound.

There is not the slightest pretense in the case that the prisoner had been accused or suspected of having committed any felony; or that he, at the time, was in the act of committing a misdemeanor, or even any violation of a city ordinance. The facts appearing from the tendency of the evidence are, that the homicide was committed while the deceased was assisting in the arrest of the prisoner, under the circumstances stated. No attempt was made by the State's Attorney, on the trial, to show that the prisoner had been charged with the commission of any felony, or to prove that either of the policemen in question had in their possession, at the time, any lawful writ or warrant authorizing the prisoner's arrest.

But the counsel for the prisoner caused to be produced and identified the supposed warrant which the policeman had, and upon which the arrest was made, and established by undisputed evidence that Police Sergeant Hood had, in his drawer, a number of blank summonses and warrants, which had been signed by Police Magistrate Banyon, and which the Sergeant had been accustomed to fill up, in the absence of the Magistrate, and use, from time to time, as exigencies might require; that, from these blanks, he, on Sunday, Aug. 4, 1872, filled up the one in question, putting the prisoner's name into it, in the absence of the Magistrate; and to avoid the appearance of having been issued on Sunday, it was dated the 5th of August. This paper was delivered to Scanlan, and he and O'Meara proceeded, as the evidence clearly shows, to hunt for the prisoner all that Sunday night, with the intention of arresting him on that pretended process as soon as midnight was passed, if they could find him.

When the supposed warrant was introduced in evidence, and the testimony showing how it was brought into existence was given, the Court, upon the motion of the State's Attorney, excluded the warrant, and all evidence relating to it, from the jury, as incompetent, to which the prisoner's counsel excepted.

The suppressed warrant, as filled out by the Sergeant, was directed to any Constable or Policeman of the City of Chicago, commanding them to take the body of Christopher Rafferty, and, bring him, forthwith before the Magistrate, unless special bail should be entered, and, if such bail was entered, then to command Rafferty to appear before such Magistrate at 8 o'clock a. m. on the 10th day of August, 1872, at his office, &c., "to answer the complaint of the City of Chicago in a plea of debt, for failure to pay said city a certain demand, not exceeding $100, for a violation of an ordinance of said city, entitled, 'An ordinance for revising and consolidating the general ordinances of the City of Chicago,' passed Oct. 23, 1865, to-wit: For committing *a breach of the peace, and making an improper noise* and disturbance in said city, *or for using threatening or abusive language towards another person* tending to a breach of the peace, in violation of Sec. 29 of Chap. 25 of said ordinances, and hereof make due return, as the law directs.

"Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of August, 1872. A. H. BANYON, [Seal]
"Justice of the Peace."

The sixth section of Chapter 11 of the Charter of Chicago (Gary's Laws, p. 114) declares as follows: "In all prosecutions for any violation of any ordinance, by-law, police, or other regulation, the first process shall be a summons, *unless oath or affirmation be made for a warrant, as in other cases*," and by Section 1 of Chapter 32 of Ordinances (Gary's Laws, 306) it is provided that the several members of the police force "shall have power to arrest all persons in the city *found in the act* of violating any law or ordinance, or aiding or abetting in any such violation."

It is clear, beyond doubt, that there was not the slightest authority in Scanlan and the deceased to arrest the prisoner, unless it can be found in the supposed writ or warrant, which the Court excluded; and it cannot be denied that the legality of the arrest of the prisoner was a material question in determining the character of the homicide, for it is a well-established rule that where persons have authority to arrest, and are resisted and killed in the proper exercise of such authority, the homicide is murder, in all who take part in such resistance; and, on the other hand, it is equally well settled that, where the arrest is illegal, the offense is reduced to manslaughter.

Foster, 270. Hale's P. C., 465.

If, therefore, it be conceded that the warrant was legal, then, inasmuch as the policeman had no authority to arrest the prisoner without it, the production of the warrant in evidence was necessary, in order to a conviction for murder. But if it was, to all intents and purposes, illegal and void, then the supposed warrant, and the testimony showing its nullity, were competent and proper for the accused, in order to show that the character of the homicide was manslaughter, and not murder.

We have seen that, by the express provisions of the Charter of Chicago, no process of the kind in question could have been lawfully issued by the Magistrate himself, without an oath or affirmation made for the warrant, as in other cases; and yet we find blanks, signed by the Magistrate, put into the hands of a Sergeant of Police, filled out by him, and used as legal process with which to arrest the citizens of the State, with full knowledge, as we must presume, on the part of the Magistrate or Sergeant, that they were so put into use without the required oath, and in violation of law. Such conduct is reprehensible in the highest degree, and it is a matter of no astonishment that such tragical results followed.

But, when so filled out, the paper was an absolute nullity. It did not issue, in the ordinary course of justice, from a Court or Magistrate. It did not issue from the Magistrate at all; because, when it went from his control, it contained no authority, express or implied, to arrest and imprison Rafferty, or anybody else. The law on this subject is clear and explicit. "But if the process be defective in the form of it, or if there be a mistake in the name of the person on whom it is to be executed, *or if the name of such person*, or of the officer, *be inserted without authority*, or after the issuing of the process, or if the officer exceed his authority, the killing of the officer, in such case, by the party, would be manslaughter only." 2 Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleadings, 242.

"It is a general rule that when persons have authority to arrest and imprison, and, using the proper means for that purpose, are resisted and killed, it will be murder, in all who take part in such resistance." Foster, 270.

"But three things are to be attended to in matters of this kind: the legality of the deceased's authority; the legality of the manner in which he executed it; and the defendant's knowledge of that authority; for if an officer be killed in attempting to execute a writ or warrant, invalid on the face of it, or if issued *with a blank in it*, and the *blank* afterwards *filled* up; or if issued with an insufficient description of the defendant, or against a wrong person, or out of the district in which alone it could be lawfully executed; or if a private person interfere and act in a case where he has no authority, by law, to do so; or if the defendant have no knowledge of the officer's business, or of the intention with which a private person interferes, and the officer, or private person, be resisted or killed, the killing will be manslaughter only."

1 Hale's P. C., 465; see also Housin v. Barrow, 6 Duruff; and East, R., 122, Rex v. Hood; 1 Moody C. C, 81; 1 East P. C., 110-111.

Roscoe, in his work on criminal evidence, 698, says: "If the process be defective in the frame of it, as if there be a mistake in the name or addition of the party, *or if the name of the party*, or of the officer, *be inserted without authority, and after the issuing of the process*, and the officer, in attempting to execute it, be killed, this is only manslaughter in the party whose liberty is invaded."

Such, undoubtedly, is the law, and the evidence excluded would bring the prisoner's case fully within it. His name was inserted in the warrant by the Sergeant of Police, after it had been delivered to him by the Magistrate, and consequently without authority.

These facts, if found by the jury, should determine the character of the homicide to be manslaughter, unless the proof showed express malice toward the deceased. 2 Greenleaf Ev., p 106, Sec. 123; Roberts v. The State, 14 Missouri R., 138. No authority has been cited, and we hazard nothing in saying that none can be found, which would justify the exclusion of this evidence under the circumstances of this case. The accused had the legal right to have it go to the jury, because it was material in determining the character of the homicide. This was a question exclusively for the jury, and as to which we do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion.

For this error, the judgment will be reversed and the cause remanded.

Reversed and remanded.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT,

who though not fully concurring, does so substantially, filed the following separate opinion:

I cannot yield my assent to all the reasoning of the majority of the Court.

It seems to me the rule announced may be liable to an improper construction. An officer is not bound, at his peril, to judge whether the writ he is about to serve is, in fact, legal, or, whether the Magistrate who issued it was guilty of misconduct in not complying with all the provisions of the law. It would be requiring too much of him to so hold. If the opinion of the Court can be construed into holding a contrary doctrine, I do not concur in it.

The general rule is, the officer may rightfully execute or assist in the execution of any process, regular on its face, without putting his life in jeopardy at the hands of offenders against the law. Any other rule would be unreasonable.

There can be no question the law is, if a party in resisting an unlawful arrest commit a homicide, the crime will be manslaughter, and not murder. It is always, however, a question of fact, to be found from the evidence.

In this view of the law it would have been proper, no doubt, for the Court to have permitted the jury to consider the evidence tendered, however slight it might be, on the question whether the homicide was, in fact, committed in resisting an unlawful arrest.

There is no pretense that the deceased was himself about to serve any process, and it may be the jury will find that he was not even assisting Scanlan to arrest the accused when the fatal wound was inflicted. If so, the evidence will be immaterial.

RAFFERTY MUTE.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday evening upon Rafferty, with a view of finding out how he felt since receiving the news of the granting of a new trial. The illustrious prisoner looked very happy. His usually stolid countenance was quite bright, and he conversed freely upon general subjects, but when the reporter broached that of the murder, or the past or coming trial, he begged to be excused. In striking contrast to the lightheartedness of Rafferty is the extreme dejection of unfortunate MacKay, who is lying in jail for being the tool of the Hesing-O'Hara clique, in the issuing of fraudulent naturalization papers. A good idea of the way in which the Hesingites back up their friends may be gleaned from the fact that not one of them has come forward to bail out poor MacKay, who naturally, under the circumstances, feels very dejected.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Sartore, U. S. N., is at the Pacific.

C. J. Healy, of New York, is at the Palmer.

Proctor Taylor, of Pontiac, is at the Palmer.

F. H. Smith, of Kansas City, is at the Pacific.

A. M. Miller, of Lincoln, Ill., is at the Palmer.

H. W. Corbett, of Oregon, is at the Sherman.

Dr. L. Rogers, of Louisville, is at the Pacific.

William Crocker, of St. Paul, is at the Sherman.

R. R. Bridges, of North Carolina, is at the Pacific.

E. L. Masters, of Philadelphia, is at the Pacific.

P. J. Hobbs and family, of Joliet, are at the Palmer.

B. G. Balcom, of Sacramento, Cal., is at the Palmer.

J. C. Davis, of Zacatecas, Mexico, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. J. F. Sawyer, of Omaha, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. T. B. Walcott, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

W. Saulsbury and family, of Beloit, Wis., are at the Palmer.

The Hon. J. K. Edsall, of Springfield, is at the Sherman.

Col. A. DeGraff, President of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, is at the Sherman.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Outside attractions, in the shape of voting-polls, diminished somewhat the attendance at the Exposition yesterday. Still there must have been a goodly number of visitors, many of whom were induced to attend by those connected with local charitable institutions. During the rest of the week, with the election excitement over and done with, and with several excursions daily from different parts of the country, it is safe to say that the attendance will be very good indeed. As yet nothing has been done with a view of prolonging the existence of this year's show, and the beginning of next week will see the beginning of the exodus of all the goods.

What to do with the building when it is emptied is the puzzle which now begins to tease the managers. That it would make a glorious skating-rink is acknowledged by all; but then skating has gone out of vogue a great deal of late. For a monster ball, with some 2,000 or 3,000 couples, the building would be just the thing; but, then, even in Chicago, such colossal society events are too rare to permit of the necessary preparation of the building for dancing purposes. Whether or not the elephant building will be an unprofitable investment during ten months in the year, there is no doubt that, in the remaining two, it will pay enough to make its proprietors quite satisfied with their enterprise.

Carl Schurz.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 2.

A *Herald* reporter was sent yesterday to Gen. Carl Schurz in order to obtain his views on Cæsarism and the Chief Justiceship question. The distinguished German orator and statesman, who was everywhere received with the highest honors in Germany, where his name has become a household word, had just arrived from Europe, where his family had been residing for some time. The reporter accosted him just as Senator Schurz—who looks as strong and healthy as ever—assisted his wife and daughter into the carriage which was to convey them all to the train for Washington. Mr. Schurz said he was very much pleased to see the reporter when the latter had stated his mission. He proposed that the reporter should ride with him to Washington, so that he might be enabled to converse with him on the way. This was, unfortunately, not feasible, and the reporter had to decline the honor. The Senator contented himself with an emphatic "No," to the query whether he was in favor of a third term. When he had mounted into the carriage and taken his little boy—who looks as rosy and fat as one of Raphael's cherubs—on his lap he had just time enough to say, "I wish you would do me one favor. I wish you would state in the *Herald* that I am not going to remove to Illinois, all the numerous reports to the contrary notwithstanding." And the words had scarcely passed his lips when the coach rattled away and the reporter was left alone.

Making Her Own Hat.

Mr. Howard Paul, in his Entertainment, says "that when a sudden sharp fever of economy attacks a woman, and she determines to make a hat or a bonnet for herself, for a brief period between the formation of the resolution and the consummation of the deed her mind passes through various amusing stages of agitation. First, she gets herself up in her most attractive guise, and proceeds to purchase a 'shape,'—as I believe the fragile outline or framework of the future structure is called,—then, taking a 'bus home, she drinks in the details of every hat that enters, and learns them all by heart, and does mental sums over the cost of the ribbon, and makes up her mind to have flowers in hers like those worn by the woman in the corner, and lace like that gaudy-looking creature in the middle. The next day she walks down the street, and studies all the hats that come along; and, when a woman passes her with one on, she twists her neck round to see how it looks behind, and is disgusted to see that the woman is also dislocating her neck to see how she trims her hat. When she arrives in front of a milliner's, she lingers until she has analyzed all the hats in the window, and she determines to trim hers nineteen different ways, and decides not to have flowers like the woman who sat in the corner. Then she shoots into the shop, and asks to 'see hats' with the air of a person who wishes to invest a small fortune in head-gear. She examines every hat in the establishment, overhauls ten bushels of flowers, gets about fifteen shillings' worth of work out of the saleswoman, and then says she will 'look farther.' Then she gets home with her mind fixed on thirty-eight or nine different styles in which she wants to trim her hat. After a while she begins to think she ought to have a feather in it, and she passes two or three sleepless nights trying to decide whether to put one in or not. At last she resolves she will. Then she lies awake for two more nights endeavoring to determine whether it shall be red or blue. She settles on blue. She buys the trimming, and sews it on in twenty successive positions, her mind filled with deepest anxiety as to whether the feather should go on the right side, the left side, or on top. She puts it on the right side; but just then Mrs. De Boots passes the window with a feather on the left side of hers; and so she changes it the next morning. Mrs. Fitzbrown calls, and her feather is on the right side, and then another change is made. At church next day Mrs. Smith has feathers on both sides, and Mrs. Johnson has one on the top. Then more sleepless nights and painful uncertainty. At last, in utter despair, she takes the hat to a milliner, and pays 30 shillings to have it trimmed. When it comes home she pronounces it 'hateful,' and picks it all to pieces, and broods over it, and worries and frets, and loses her appetite, and feels life to be a burden for two weeks longer, until suddenly she has just the right thing, and becomes once more serene and happy, and puts the hat on and goes out and makes millions of other women miserable, because their hats are not trimmed exactly like hers. As a wife, woman is a blessing; as a mother, naught can compare with her; as an organizer of new hats, she is simply an object of amusement or—compassion."

THE COURTS.

Condition of the Equitable and Home Insurance Companies.

Owing to the election, all the Courts, with the exception of the United States District Court, where Judge Drummond was hearing the tuck-creaser cases, were shut. A very small number of suits were commenced—only fourteen. Judge Rogers was engaged the greater part of the day in helping those who wished to become children of Uncle Sam, and they were not few. To-day the Courts will be in session as usual. Judge Zane is expected to be here. The Clerk of the Circuit Court has written to Judge Heaton, inviting him to help again, but has not as yet received any reply. In the Superior Court, there will be no call of the cases commenced since the fire, for this week at least, but it is hoped that Judge Murphy will be at liberty to aid during the latter part of the present term.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

James Long, Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, filed his report yesterday with the Register, showing:

Balance on hand Oct. 1	$22,424.68
Receipts	559.90
	$22,984.58
Disbursements	2,692.82
On hand Nov. 1	$20,291.76

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Assignee of the Home Insurance Company, Thomas Bulkley, yesterday made his report of the condition of the bankrupt Company:

Balance in bank Oct. 1	$19,208.51
Receipts	1,262.58
	$20,471.09
Expenses, etc.	347.87
Balance in bank	$20,123.22

UNITED STATES COURTS.

William E. Stockton and Theron D. Brewster, Assignees of the Illinois Agricultural Works, commenced an action against Edward T. Pierce for $2,000.

No orders were entered nor new petitions filed in bankruptcy yesterday.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

The Corn Exchange National Bank commenced an action in assumpsit on a note against D. W. Tillinghast and Levi D. Boone, for $3,000.

Gustav Burkhardt and James Sherwin filed a petition against Timothy J. Darcy, Lavinia E. Day, and Frederick S. Day, for a mechanics' lien on Lot 1 in the Assessors' Subdivision of Lots 6, 7, 8, and the south half of Lot 5, in Block 13, in Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, claiming that there is still due $2,462.31.

Henry Botsford commenced an action against James H. Bowen, Chauncey T. Bowen, and George S. Bowen, for $5,000.

A suit in assumpsit was begun by Charles A. Street and Wayne B. Chatfield against Brian Philpot for the sum of $3,000.

Lorenz Frantz and Frederick N. Frantz began an action in assumpsit against John Norcott, Isaal Frazee, and Hugh Maher for $2,000.

William Parmalee commenced a suit against D. C. McLean, S. J. Harmon, and William B. Hayes for $5,000 in an action of trespass.

A creditor's bill was filed in the Superior Court by Gordon S. Hubbard and John Johnson against Wilson T. Keenan, William A. Denny, and William T. Redman to recover $1,918.75.

Samuel N. Baldwin brought an action in debt to recover $1,000 damages against Eli Potter.

THE CALL.

Judge Blodgett is still hearing the case commenced Monday, after which he will hear any other cases which are ready, and then try issues in bankruptcy.

Judge Drummond is still engaged with the tuck-creaser cases.

Judge Zane will call the first twenty cases of the ante-fire calendar.

Judge Jameson will be occupied with the State street condemnation cases.

The call of the other Judges will be the same as given in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

A LAKE VIEW SUIT DECIDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 4.—Opinions have this day been filed in the case of the Town of Lake View v. Rosehill Company. The decree is affirmed, Justice Sheldon, Craig, and Breese dissenting.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 4.—The record of business transacted in the Supreme Court to-day is given below:

The People ex rel. Mathew Wiley v. the Circuit Court of Allegan County; order to show cause the first day of the next term granted.

The People ex rel. John McKay v. the Commissioner of the State Land Office; order to show cause granted—returnable in thirty days after service.

Jane B. Colgate v. the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad Company et al; appeal dismissed with costs.

Thomas G. Burlingame v. Francis Parker; writ dismissed with costs for want of prosecution.

4—Theodore S. Faxton v. Josiah Faxton; argued.

5—George W. VanBuren v. St. Joseph County Village Fire Insurance Company; affirmed with costs.

11—Richard D. Colbaith v. Joseph Jones; reversed with costs and a new trial ordered.

36—John G. Mason v. John W. French; affirmed with costs.

46—Charles Monroe v. the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company; affirmed with costs.

A Japanese Execution.

We have been favored by a correspondent with the following account of a Japanese execution: "I went to see an execution at Yeddo, out of a vile curiosity. I repented of it, but still it was a most extraordinary spectacle, and impressed me very much. The culprits were eight in number, one being a woman. They were all beheaded with a sword. The operation was performed with wonderful dexterity and coolness, and not one of them, even the woman, showed the slightest symptom of fear. There was a space of ground roped off; inside were three holes dug in the ground, with a little mound behind each, on which was spread a mat for the criminal to kneel on. On one side of the inclosure were two Japanese officials, in chairs, to see the thing properly conducted. I had a place directly in front of the mounds, at about six feet distance. The criminals were placed in a row, on one side of the inclosure, blindfolded with pieces of paper (they use paper for everything there). What struck me most was the horrid coolness of the executioner's assistant, a good-looking lad of about 18; he went up to each poor wretch in his turn, gave him a tap on the shoulder, led him up to the mound, and made him kneel on the mat; he then stripped his shoulders, made him stretch out his neck, said 'That will do,' and in a flash the man's head was in the hole in front of him, and his bleeding neck was, as it were, staring me in the face. The assistant, still with the same pleasant smile, picked the head up, threw some water over the face to wash off the blood and mud, and presented it to the Japanese officials, who nodded and signed to go on with the next. The assistant then gave the corpse a blow between the shoulders to expel the blood, and finally threw the carcass aside like a log of wood. He then repeated the same pleasant programme with the next. I never thought a man's head could come off so easily; it was like chopping cabbages, only accompanied with a peculiar and most horrid sound—that of cutting meat, in fact. There was a dense crowd of Japanese present, including many women, and even children. These people never ceased to eat, smoke, and chatter the whole time, making remarks on the performance, and even occasionally laughing, just as if they were at a theatre. The executioner poured water on his sword between each decapitation, as one wets a knife in order to cut India-rubber."

Music and Money.

The gift concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky are authorized by special act of the Legislature, and are given under the management of ex-Gov. Bramlette, of that State. For full particulars, see advertisement in THE TRIBUNE next Saturday.

ANCIENT LIFE OF AMERICA.

Discovery of a Remarkable Graveyard in the Bad Lands of Colorado—Fossil Remains of Horses, Elephants, Rhinoceri—An Interesting Letter from Prof. Hayden.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: The barren, treeless plains of the Far West are at this time invested with a singular and profound interest to the man of science.

Within a few years numerous cemeteries of the extinct inhabitants that roamed over these now arid plains thousands of years ago have been brought to light by the various exploring expeditions. We regard with a sort of reverential awe the ancient remains dug up from the ruins of Rome and the Holy Land, and view with a sort of vague wonder the remarkable cities among the luxuriant forests of Central America, yet these wonderful old inhabitants of Colorado, Wyoming, and Dakota were dead and buried untold ages before the people who conceived these ruins had an existence. We bestow the highest honors of literature on the historian of our own time, as Motley, Bancroft, and others, and yet the period of human history is but a day compared with the innumerable ages of the past with which the geological historian has to deal.

It is the province of the geologist to reconstruct past worlds and to repeople them with the ancient inhabitants; to cover the surface with the original seas, lakes, mountains and forests. This is what Lyell so aptly calls the charm of discovery, and with a true enthusiasm he quotes the beautiful sentiment of the historian Neibuhr: "He who calls what has vanished back again into being enjoys a bliss like that of creating."

One of the most remarkable results of the United States Geological Survey, under my charge during the past season, was the discovery by Prof. Cope, in the "Bad Lands" of Colorado, of one of these wonderful graveyards of a long-past period, distinct from that of Wyoming, and containing the osseous remains of a great population of beasts of totally different species and even orders from those of the latter age and region. They resemble more nearly those of the White River, of Nebraska, but many have been obtained by Prof. Cope not known here or elsewhere. So far he has proven the existence of more than 100 species, some represented by thousands of individuals. Of these at least seventy species are new to science. They range from the size of the mole to nearly that of the elephant; sixteen species only are reptiles.

Many forms of insectivorous animals related to the mole, and of very small size, have been procured. The delicacy and minuteness of these fossils is surprising.

Gnawing animals, or rodents, left numerous remains of eighteen species, some not larger than the domestic mouse. Some were the predecessors of the rabbits, others of squirrels, and others of mice.

Of cloven-footed quadrupeds a great many species have been found. Some were nearly intermediate between the deer and the hog in structure. Like the latter, they had no horns. They were about as large as sheep. Others were about the size of gray squirrels, being the smallest of this class of animals ever discovered. Several species of horses were living during the same period, as is proven by the bones and teeth which have been discovered. Their relative, the rhinoceros, abounded in Colorado in former days, no less than seven species having been procured by Prof. Cope. One of the specimens is a perfect skull, with teeth complete, and covered with the moss-like crystallization seen in the moss agate. But the most remarkable monsters of the past whose existence has been disclosed by the present survey are a series of horned species related to the rhinoceros, but possessing some features in which, according to Prof. Cope, they resemble the elephant. They stood high on the legs and had short feet, but possessed osseous horns in pairs on different parts on the head. One of the largest species had a huge horn over each eye, while another had one on each side of the nose, and more than a foot in length, resembling on the back part of the head the ox, etc. A third one of larger size than the last had rudamental horns on the nose. Still another was about as large as the elephant. Its cheek-bones were enormously expanded, and its horns were flat. A fifth species had triangular horns, turned outward. The first-mentioned species has been named by Prof. Cope miobasileus ophryas, and the others have been placed in a new genus. It is claimed by Prof. Cope that their structure disproves entirely the statement of a recent writer, that the presence of horns in pairs is an indication of relationship to the ruminating animals (oxen &c.), for these beasts are quite near the rhinoceros.

Carnivorous species were not rare in this ancient family, and served as now to check the too rapid increase. Of the fourteen species known there were tiger-cats, dogs, hyænodons, and the tomarctos, a new genus found by Prof. Cope. This resembles a dog, and was as large as the black bear, but was much more carnivorous in its propensities; hyænodons were as large and had many flesh teeth; while some of the cats had remarkably long canine or eye teeth. In a new species, the size of the panther, these teeth greatly resembled those of a shark.

The reptiles embrace turtles, lizards, and snakes, the last two orders discovered for the first time in this formation in America.

All of these curious, extinct forms of life will be carefully described for the seventh annual report of the geological survey of the Territories, under the Department of the Interior, and in the quarto series full illustrations will be made of all the new species. Prof. Cope has already obtained from the ancient sea and lake deposits of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho about 300 species of vertebrate animals, of which he has made known to science for the first time about 200. The history of the succession of life on this continent, as well as that of other regions of the earth, will be made much clearer by these important discoveries, and the vast number of missing links in the mysterious chain of life which are thus supplied throws a flood of light on the theory of evolution which is now attracting the favorable attention of the best scientific minds in all parts of the world. These discoveries have a special interest also with reference to the history of the origin of the human species.

The above account presents to the reader only a mere glimpse of the valuable results of the past season's labors, and we hope to recur to them again very soon. J. V. HAYDEN.

The "Scant Effect" Fashion.

M. H. B. writes to the *Missouri Republican* that the "extremest phase of the *scant* effect was reached by a lady who walked up Fifth avenue in a navy-blue camel's-hair dress. Not a pucker or a visible seam or a particle of trimming broke up the beautiful surface of that woman. She was one unbending level, and how she got into that straight-jacket of a dress I couldn't imagine till I took a rear view of her, and found she was buttoned up behind from neck to hem. Two unobtrusive box-pleats lurked in a shy way each side the opening; otherwise that garment looked like a bloated pantaloon leg. And walk—well, she couldn't walk very well, and in case of fire that woman would be fried in her own fat. You see, economy must begin somewhere. If cloth is used for the ruffs, why the skirts must suffer, and mercy knows what is required for the big silk fences built up about the female head just now.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 4.

Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Barge Hogue Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge Alert, Peshtigo, lumber.
Barge D. L. Filer, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Marinette, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.

CLEARED..........Nov. 4.

Schr Sea Gem, Sturgeon Bay, 5 tons corn meal.
Schr Amaranth, Sandusky, 18,206 bu corn.
Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, sundries.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, 20,500 bu wheat.
Prop DePere, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 5 brls whisky and sundries.
Schr Atmosphere, Sandusky, 18,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 500 hides, 50 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr Japan, Erie, 22,000 bu wheat, 200 brls flour, 150 brls pork.
Stmr Japan, Buffalo, 230 bags seed, 1,000 pigs lead, 100 bu corn.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 50 brls flour, 30 brls pork, 20 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 20,042 bu corn, 924 brls flour, 100 brls corn meal, and sundries.
Barge Marion Egan, 16,500 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were active and firm at 7c for corn, and 8c for wheat, to Buffalo. The charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schrs St. Peter, Fostoria, I. N. Foster, J. Wesley, wheat, at 8c; prop Alaska, wheat, through; schrs Alice Richards, Benson, H. Bissel, P. Berryman, Bahama, and A. L. Andrews, corn, at 7c; prop Arabia, corn through to Boston at 28c. To Port Hope—Schr Lady McDonald, wheat, at 12c. To Sandusky—Schr J. Miner, corn, at 6½c. To Oswego—Schr Havana, corn on owner's account. Total, 15; capacity equal to about 140,000 bu wheat and 250,000 bu corn. The schrs Ida Keith, H. P. Baldwin, and Van Valkenburg were taken for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 8½c.

Marine Items from Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 4.—The prop Hackett while entering this harbor last night, during the gale, became disabled, and drifted ashore. She was hauled off to-day, without injury, and is to be towed to Manitowoc for repairs.

The Fred Kelly became disabled in like manner soon after leaving here last Friday night, and had to return, and is now waiting for a tug to tow her down.

The prop City of Madison, ashore on Washington Island, is full of water, and a steam-pump has been sent to her.

Transfers of Vessels During the Month of October, 1873.

The whole of steam prop Cashier, by Union Rolling Mill to John McAssey, $3,000.

One-third of schr W. H. Dunham, by G. B. Dunham et al. to D. M. S. Sinclair, $5,486.

One-fourth of tug Dale Louie, by Isaac Eaton to Jessie Cox, $2,150.

One-eighth of tug Dale Louie, by Thomas J. M. Quirk to Jessie Cox, $1,050.

The whole of canal-boat Eclipse, by G. De Le Clercq and L. W. Norton to Excelsior Stone Co., $1,000.

One-fourth of canal-boat Industry, by William Jewell to Henry Jewell, $350.

One-third of scow Laurina, by Thomas Chlauson to Senesin M. Johnson, $580.

The whole of schr Ellen Spry, by F. B. Gardner to John Spry, $25,000.

Tonnage Report for the Month of October, 1873.

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Steamers	92	60,192	2,214
Propellers	158	111,006	2,908
Barks	24	14,209	384
Brigs	10	2,137	77
Schooners	1,018	194,716	7,116
Barges	100	31,191	633
Total	1,412	413,451	13,182

COASTWISE CLEARANCES.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Steamers	92	60,444	2,201
Propellers	167	120,826	3,188
Barks	41	17,682	419
Brigs	10	2,052	76
Schooners	967	189,914	6,713
Barges	85	26,543	455
Total	1,362	417,161	13,052

AMERICAN VESSELS ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Schooners	8	2,085	63

AMERICAN VESSELS CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Schooners	34	9,309	286

FOREIGN VESSELS ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Propellers	17	4,799	341
Barks	6	1,996	56
Schooners	16	5,258	146
Total	39	12,053	543

FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.	No. of men.
Propellers	21	5,874	[illegible]
Barks	3	964	29
Schooners	30	9,330	270
Total	54	16,168	708

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—PASSED DOWN—Props Rocket, Atlantic, Lake Ontario, Mary Pringle and barge; schrs Ontario, Craftsman, Penfield, Selkirk, Mineral State, Republic, S. Gawn, George Neary, H. N. Shore, Mont Blanc.

PASSED UP—Props St. Joseph, Winslow; schrs Journeyman, Warrington, Butcher Boy, Augusta, Reindeer, Scotia, Netta Weaver, Havana, Yankee Blade.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Chamberlain and barges; schrs Helvetia, St. Lawrence, Magalan, Mary Hattie, Emma.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—ARRIVALS BY THE RIVER are as follows: Nov. 1—Prop Alexander, for LaSalle, towing the canal-boats Gypsey Queen and Frederic, from Henry, loaded with corn for Chicago.

Nov. 3—The prop Illinois, towing three flats loaded with piles, from Henry to Lockport, and a flat loaded with props, from Hennepin, for the Union Coal Company, of LaSalle.

Nov. 4—Prop Alexander and barge W. T. Rockwood, from Henry, both loaded with corn for Chicago.

DEPARTURES BY THE RIVER are as follows: Nov. 2—Prop Alexander, towing the canal-boats A. Woolson, D. T. Wright, and J. Menard, all light for Henry; the prop Illinois for the Henry Dam.

Nov. 3—The canal-boat Montauk, loaded with flour from Lockport to Peru, and the canal-boats Ironclad from Utica and Ontario, and Paramount from LaSalle, all light for Peru.

Nov. 4—Canal-boat Kennebec, from LaSalle, light from Peru.

The following passed into the canal:

Nov. 1—Canal-boats Frederic and Gypsey Queen, loaded with corn from Henry for Chicago.

Nov. 2—Canal-boats H. G. Loomis, light, from Peru for the coal-shaft at LaSalle.

Nov. 3—Prop Illinois, towing three flats from Henry, loaded with piles for Lockport.

Nov. 4—Prop Alexander and barge W. T. Rockwood, both loaded with corn from Henry for Chicago, and the propeller Depue, from LaSalle, loaded with sheet zinc for Chicago.

PASSED OUT OF THE CANAL—The following boats—Nov. 1—Canal-boat J. Menard, from Chicago, light, for LaSalle; prop Illinois, from Lockport, for the Henry Dam.

Nov. 2—Canal-boats A. Woolson and D. T. Wright, light, from Chicago, for Henry, and the canal-boat Montauk, from Lockport, loaded with flour for LaSalle and Peru.

Nov. 3—Prop Depue, from Chicago, loaded with lumber for LaSalle; the canal-boats J. Bouchard and Gold Rod, loaded with lumber, from Chicago, for LaSalle; the canal-boats Gold Hunter and Waterloo, from Chicago, loaded with coal screenings for LaSalle; canal-boat Ironclad, light, from Utica, for Peru.

Nov. 4—Schr Ben Moe, from Chicago, light, for New Orleans.

STAGE OF WATER—Nine feet 8 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock No. 15.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—ARRIVED—Eclipse, Lemont, 66 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Traveler, Lemont, 72 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 93 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 75 yds store; Reliance, Lemont, 89 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; Edwin Walker, Jr., Lemont, 89 yds stone; Charles Steel, Willow Springs, 90 yds stone; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 194,400 lbs meal; Gypsey Queen, Henry, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 73,244 ft lumber, 23,150 lath; Onondaga, Morris, 1,000 head cabbage; Belle France, Morris, 88 m lumber; Eclipse, Lemont.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 4—Evening—ARRIVED—Robert Holmes, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 7,600 bu corn, 1,000 brls junk.

CLEARED—Barge No. 4, LaSalle, light; Col. Taylor, Joliet, 73,749 ft lumber, 3,460 lath; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 84,837 ft lumber, 10 m shingles, 80 brls flour.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS.

United States Digest.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE DECISIONS OF THE VARIOUS COURTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, from the earliest period to the year 1870; comprising all the American Decisions digested in the thirty-one volumes of the United States Digest; with careful revision and important additions. FIRST SERIES. To be completed within 12 vols. royal 8vo, 900 pages each. Law sheep, $7.50 per volume. Vol. I. ready in December.

This work has been undertaken at the suggestion of many members of the bar, who wish to avoid consulting so many different volumes of supplements and annuals, when collecting the decisions upon a given topic.

The new work is a complete digest of the decisions of the various Courts of the United States from the earliest period to the year 1870, the starting point of the "New Series" recently commenced.

All the American decisions digested in the thirty-one volumes of the original United States Digest, the Supplement, the Equity Digest, and the Annuals prior to 1870, are presented in the new work, with the addition of all decisions deemed valuable in the 100 volumes of American reports which were, for various reasons, not included in the former series, making the whole number of volumes digested to exceed 1,900.

Twelve volumes will comprise the entire alphabet of titles. The purpose is to reproduce the contents of the original work, without omitting cases, and without abridging any matter of general interest and value. But the titles have been rearranged to avoid needless repetitions, and to secure the utmost economy of space; and in no event, it is believed, will the work be extended so as to require more than 12 volumes of about 900 pages each.

The editorial labor is under the charge of BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT, Esq.

Vol. I. will appear in December. The remaining volumes will be issued quarterly, or as fast as a due regard to accuracy will permit.

The Annual Digest will be published in May of each year.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Nov. 3, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, FIRST TIME AT ANY THEATRE, Fred Marsden's beautiful American Society Drama, entitled

CLOUDS!

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	10:10 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:45 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:40 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

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b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

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	Leave.	Arrive.
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Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southeast corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	*10:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:20 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:00 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	9:00 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Vokes Family, "The Belles of the Kitchen." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Clouds." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "As You Like It."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Romeo and Juliet." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Amy Stone "Cigarette, the Little Leopard of France." Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is an excellent article for all diseases of children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 5, 1873.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a statement of the condition of the National Banks at the close of business on Oct. 13 and Nov. 1.

The result of the election held to fill the vacancy in Congress from the Grand Rapids District, Michigan, is in doubt. The contest was between Williams, Republican, and Comstock, Democrat, and it will require the official vote to determine who is elected.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, was yesterday elected to Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Brooks. Mr. Cox was one of the ablest and most useful members of the last Congress, and his return to that body will be gratifying to the country generally. His experience, his ability, and his information will be of great value in the transaction of the business of the House.

Another railroad ballooning operation has commenced to collapse. The story is a brief one. The California and Texas Construction Company, which has the contract for building the Texas Pacific Road from the western boundary of Texas to San Diego, Cal., failed to meet its obligations which matured yesterday, and $300,000 of its paper accordingly went to protest. The total liabilities of the road are about $7,000,000. The Texas Pacific is one of the Scott roads.

It will soon become necessary to establish a department of probabilities in connection with the French Government, since each day develops a new phase of affairs. The news this morning is that the Left (Republican) will amend the motion for the prolongation of MacMahon's term by requiring a definitive recognition of the Republic. Meanwhile the Bonapartists, who have heretofore acted with the Republicans, will make no alliance, either with the Right or the Left, but act by themselves.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, and the leading breadstuffs were weak. Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at $11.50 cash and $11.30@11.40 seller December. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at 6⅝c cash, and 7c seller January. Meats were quiet and firm at 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅝@5¾c for short ribs, 5⅞@6c for short clear, all boxed, seller December; and 6¼@6¾c for green hams. Lake freights were active and unchanged, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were in fair demand and steady at 88c per gallon. Flour was more active, and a shade easier. Wheat was dull and ⅜c lower, closing at 99⅜c cash, and $1.00⅜ seller December. Corn was more active, and ½c lower, closing firm at 35⅝c cash, and 37c seller December. Oats were dull and ¾@1c lower, closing at 27¾@28c cash, and 29¼c seller December. Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, at 61c. Barley was more active and 2@4c higher, closing at $1.33 for No. 2, and 96c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city: 609,772 bu wheat; 2,837,149 bu corn; 395,298 bu oats; 59,117 bu rye; and 32,611 bu barley. Hogs were dull during the forenoon, but toward the close became active and stronger. Sales at $3.45@3.85 for poor to choice. Cattle and sheep were dull and weak.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The election in this city yesterday proves that the ignorant and vicious classes, added to the entire German vote, are a majority of the population; that they have the power to govern, and that they will exercise it whenever an influence is brought to bear compelling them to coalesce. The vote cast yesterday in favor of the ticket headed by H. D. Colvin was made up, to the extent of 90 per cent, of these two elements. The other 10 per cent consisted of personal friends of the candidates and a scattering vote of intelligent non-German citizens who were disgruntled with Sunday laws.

An inspection of the returns by wards and precincts shows, also, that the German-Irish coalition was very strong and effective. This coalition could never have been brought about except by an attempt to interfere with social customs and traditions, and to make the Fourth Commandment a measure of city government. The antagonisms between the two nationalities were too deep-seated and of too long standing to have been reconciled in any other way. Now that they have been reconciled in part, there is grave danger that the condition of things which so long and so disgracefully afflicted the City of New York may be repeated here. We pointed this out, not once merely, but many times, before the issues of this election were settled. We warned the Committee of Seventy repeatedly that a rigid, cast-iron rule applying to every beverage that a man puts in his mouth, and attacking national customs harmless in themselves, would not command a majority vote in this city, composed so largely of persons of foreign birth. When our views were rejected at the first Pacific Hotel meeting, it became manifest that two tickets would be in the field if any relaxation or modification of the Sunday ordinance was opposed in the platform of those opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara ticket, we yielded to the necessity of supporting the only movement which promised decent treatment to the taxpayers of the city. When, in addition, a ticket was made up without a single German name on it, we saw danger ahead more plainly even than before. It was possible, at one time, to have divided the German vote. Such a division would of itself have divided the Irish vote, for the latter would not have adhered to the coalition without the strongest evidence of good faith on the part of their allies.

But it is useless to speculate on what might have been. We have to face the fact that all the disorderly elements of the city have joined their forces to the united German vote and a very large majority of the Irish vote. The Germans as a rule are not disorderly. They are for the most part taxpayers, and would ten times rather vote with the native-born population than with the Irish if they could get what they conceive to to be their inherent and indefeasible personal rights at the hands of the latter. Mr. Hesing and his friends have imposed upon themselves the necessity of carrying their motley constituency through a financial crisis, which is likely to continue with more or less severity through their term of office. They have relieved their opponents of this responsibility. They will find it a perplexing task—an up-hill job. The election of Mr. H. D. Colvin as Mayor at any time could only be regarded as a huge practical joke. At this time it is a serious one, and more serious to himself and his friends than to anybody else. We take it that he is a man of fair intentions, though as a candidate he cut no figure at all in the campaign. Having had no experience in public affairs, he must necessarily depend upon his supporters in the election to instruct him. The Sunday ordinance will go overboard, as a matter of course, and the police will fall into the hands of a bad and dangerous set of men, unless the bad and dangerous element are to be cheated out of their share of the victory, which is not likely. The new Council, we judge, will be worse than the average.

Mr. Dan O'Hara will not be a bad City Treasurer. There are no naturalization papers to be issued out of the latter office, and no Deputy Clerks to be appointed with blank commissions. We have considerable confidence in Mr. O'Hara's pecuniary integrity, and, if we had the same confidence in the new Council, and in the persons to be appointed to the offices of Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, we should take a less gloomy view of municipal affairs than the aspects of the election and the elements which contributed to the result compel us to take.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

The panic which struck the Republican party in the October elections in Ohio, California, and Iowa, seems to have become intensified, and has stricken that organization just as severely in other parts of the country; and it is now in as pitiable a plight as the financial dealers in speculative stocks and valueless railroad jobs.

The elections throughout the country yesterday show that the party has been disastrously defeated in almost every locality. In Wisconsin, Virginia, New York, Kansas, and even in Michigan and Massachusetts, it has felt the blow. Though Gov. Washburn has been re-elected in Massachusetts, the Republican majority there has been reduced from the 72,000 of last year to 12,000 or 15,000 this year. Gen. Banks has been elected State Senator over his Republican competitor, and all the large towns and cities of the State have given majorities against the Republican party. Boston, Worcester, and Lowell all give Democratic majorities, showing the astonishing demoralization of the Republican party. In the words of our Boston correspondent, wherever there was an independent candidate, the people elected him. In the revolution, the people have pronounced against the prohibitory liquor law, and generally against intolerant legislation.

In Wisconsin, the Republicans had as their candidate for Governor, one of the most popular men in the State, and one who was not suspected of any favor for railroads or monopolies. The Republican majority of 18,000 one year ago has been overcome, and Gov. Washburn, if elected at all, has but a nominal majority, while the rest of the Republican ticket is defeated by the Farmers' candidates. The revolution has also extended to the Legislature, of which the Opposition have elected a majority. For the details, as well as for the returns from the county elections in this State, we refer the reader to the column of election news. In this State, the Farmers have carried Ford, Bureau, Livingston, Madison, and other counties.

SOME MISSING MEN.

Where were Messrs. John A. Logan, John B. Rice, Jasper D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, and N. B. Judd during the exciting and important municipal contest which was settled yesterday at the polls? Can it be that anything of a serious nature has happened to these eminent gentlemen within the past two or three weeks? Can the public mind of Chicago have been so much disturbed by the Hesing fight as not to have remarked the sudden and mysterious disappearance of these distinguished citizens? Have these conspicuous public men been waylaid or abducted without our special wonder? If so, then it is time that the public be aroused from indifference to their whereabouts and safety. The election is now over, and it can no longer be pleaded that the attention of the people is distracted by more exciting events. No good citizen ought to rest another night without satisfying himself that these gentlemen are in a sound condition of body and mind. We can afford no longer to be in doubt concerning the welfare of one Senator, three Members of Congress, and a Collector of Customs, all of whom are fellow-citizens of this great and prosperous metropolis. If necessary, the fire-alarms must be sounded, the police set in motion, criers placed upon the street, and bell-ringers for lost children, telegrams sent abroad throughout the world, the river dragged, and every other energetic and well-directed effort made to ascertain their whereabouts. Every man must constitute himself a Coroner's juryman *pro tem.*, and be on the alert for any clue that may lead to their discovery.

The apprehensions concerning the safety of Messrs. Logan, Farwell, Ward, Rice, and Judd are well founded. For two or three weeks past, the city has been in a fever of excitement over an organized raid, under the leadership of Mr. Hesing, to obtain possession of the City Government, and especially of its funds. The most lethargic citizens have been aroused to cast their votes and use their influence against the success of the bummers. Men who have heretofore been indifferent and inactive at election-time have felt the necessity of coming out boldly and casting the weight of their influence against the danger which threatened. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to believe that men of such eminent standing in this community as Messrs. Logan, Ward, Rice, Farwell, and Judd would have refrained from lending the force of their influence to the good cause, if they had not been deterred by circumstances over which they had no control. All these gentlemen either reside or do business in Chicago. Mr. Rice represents the South Division of the city in Congress, Mr. Ward the West Division, and Mr. Farwell the North Division. Gen. Logan is one of the United States Senators from this State, and resides in Chicago; and Mr. Judd sits at the receipt of custom. All of them have large personal interests in the good government of the city, aside from the broader and deeper concern which they take in the political welfare of their constituents. If either of these gentlemen were in private life, their silence would not have been so ominous, as most of them are silent and unobtrusive men. But, representing, as they do, the great interests of the Commercial Metropolis of the Northwest, they could not have looked on with indifference at such a struggle as we have just passed through. Messrs. Logan and Farwell were heard of some weeks ago as opposing the holding of a party convention, on the ground that the Republican party could not afford to incur the future opposition of the German vote. But since that time they have sunk back into the same significant obscurity as their distinguished colleagues, Messrs. Ward and Rice. They cannot have been voluntarily absent from the city at such a crisis. They would have returned to their constituency and their duty as fast as lightning-express trains could have brought them. In any other condition than that of involuntary detention or loss of life, these gentlemen would certainly have proclaimed their allegiance to the cause of good government, and their uncompromising opposition to bummers, saloon-keepers, gamblers, and the vicious classes generally. We refuse to believe in the selfish motive which has been freely suggested: that they feared to antagonize the German vote.

These are the reasons why we have serious apprehensions concerning the safety of the distinguished gentlemen who represent Chicago in Congress. The public mind will not be at rest until some positive information is furnished that Messrs. Logan, Farwell, Ward, Rice, and Judd are safe. When this much is ascertained, we have no doubt that these gentlemen will be able to explain to the satisfaction of all why they forebore to cast their influence against the bummers.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State in the case of Rafferty, which we publish this morning, is worth reading. Leaving out of view altogether the reversal of Rafferty's sentence, the language of the opinion betrays a bitterness and a sort of official vindictiveness which is not pleasant, nor, we may say, decorous. The learned Judge who delivered the opinion has been severely criticised for issuing writs of supersedeas in criminal cases in this county. In one of these cases, he has been recently overruled by the majority of the Court; and he seems, in this opinion, to find satisfaction in reversing a second time the conviction of a brutal ruffian for the wanton murder of a faithful public officer.

The legal cause for the reversal is, that on the trial the Circuit Court refused to admit evidence showing that the warrant on which Rafferty had been arrested by Officer Scanlan, was illegal and void. This is now held to be proper evidence, because, the warrant being illegal and void, the arrest was equally illegal, and the killing of Officer O'Meara was no more than manslaughter. We do not propose to argue this question with the Supreme Court. The facts of the case were very few and plain: Rafferty was a notorious ruffian. He had long been known to the police as such. He was known to be a desperate man, and shortly before this had notified Officer Bedell that "None of those sons of bitches of policemen at Bridgeport" should ever arrest him s long as he had a pop (pistol) with him. As special complaint having been made at the station, the Sergeant in charge filled out a blank warrant, previously signed by the Police Justice, for the arrest of Rafferty, and delivered it to Officer Scanlan to execute. Scanlan, not knowing Rafferty, asked Officer O'Meara to go along to point out the man. After midnight, the two officers entered a saloon where Rafferty was. O'Meara pointed him out. Scanlan arrested him, reading the warrant. O'Meara remained at the front door, taking no part in the arrest. At first, Rafferty made no objection to the arrest; then, getting some feet away from Scanlan, he deliberately fired at and killed O'Meara, who stood between him and the door. The Circuit Court excluded the testimony as to the illegality of the warrant, because the warrant and the arrest had nothing to do with the murder of O'Meara, who was not executing the warrant or making the arrest. The fact that he was an officer was accidental; any other man who knew Rafferty would have answered as well. Rafferty would have killed any other man who stood where O'Meara did and in the way of his escape. The Supreme Court, however, decide that evidence as to the illegality of the warrant served by one officer ought to have been admitted, because it tended to reduce the crime of killing another officer from murder to manslaughter. Here is the way Judge McAllister represents the relations of the man killed to the man who killed him:

> The record contains evidence tending to show that the homicide was committed by the prisoner in resisting the deceased, who was a policeman of the City of Chicago, whilst engaged, in connection with another policeman, whom he was aiding, in the act of committing an illegal and wholly unjustifiable invasion of plaintiff's liberty, by attempting to seize his person and take him off to prison, without any authority in law so to do.

The ordinary reader of this paragraph from the opinion of Judge McAllister will wonder exceedingly why the freemen of the City of Chicago, or of the whole State of Illinois, have not long since voted honors to Christopher Rafferty, who, in repelling an "invasion of his liberty" by an attempt "to seize his person and take him off to prison without any authority in law so to do," gloriously shot down the man engaged in the "illegal and wholly unjustifiable act." When Rafferty reads this tribute to his heroism, this exaltation of his high moral purpose of protecting the person and liberty of the citizen against unjustifiable invasion, he may indeed rank himself among the patriots of the land,—the William Tells of all ages.

The fact, however, was that Rafferty was just drunk enough to have his inherent brutality aroused. He had made his previous threats to kill any policeman who might attempt to arrest him. It made no difference to him whether the warrant was legal or not, nor whether he was charged with felony or misdemeanor. He knew that, a few hours before, he had beaten a man, and naturally had cause to expect he would be arrested. He had no idea of resisting an arrest because of its illegality; he was determined not to be arrested at all; and, having the pistol, he deliberately shot down the man who stood in the doorway. What did this champion of personal liberty, this man of law and order, who could not tolerate an arrest on an illegal warrant, do after he had shot down the invader of his personal rights? Did he announce that he had vindicated the rights of a citizen against unauthorized arrest? He did nothing of the kind; but he ran away, flying by night from the ever-present ghost of the man he had murdered, hiding by day in the swamps and bushes. He was both murderer and coward. It has remained for the Supreme Court to publish him a hero and a martyr for personal liberty.

O'Meara's presence on the occasion was not official; the warrant was not addressed to him; he had not executed it; he had assumed no custody of the man. He was shot down by this ruffian because he was an officer. If this evidence be admitted, as it must be, there will be no difficulty in a jury convicting him of murder, unless, indeed, the Supreme Court shall interpose a third time in his behalf.

It is to be regretted that, while the tendency of all the appellate Courts of the country and of the world is against interference with the decisions of lower tribunals where substantial justice has been done, the very opposite tendency prevails in the State of Illinois. Here the effort seems to be to hang every case on a pin-hook, and to practically foster crime by the interposition of objections in favor of criminals where no substantial injustice has been done to them.

JAY COOKE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

When the First National Bank of Washington suspended, it was discovered that the Government had $100,000 or more on deposit there without security. It is now stated that Jay Cooke & Co., who (though Henry D. Cooke was President of the bank) had borrowed $800,000 from it, have now turned over to the Government, to secure it against loss, $200,000 of Central Pacific bonds. The object of this transfer, which is altogether unlawful at this time, is twofold, viz.: (1) To protect Henry D. Cooke from prosecution, who, as an officer of the First National Bank, violated the National Currency act by authorizing a loan of more than 10 per cent of the capital to himself and partners, and thereby committed a penal offense; and (2) to protect the officer of the Government who is responsible for the deposit of public money in the First National Bank without the security required by law. The case is one of mutual accommodation. Mr. Henry D. Cooke, ex-Governor of the District of Columbia, probably hopes to escape prosecution if his firm shall relieve the responsible Government official, likewise a transgressor of the law, by making good the Government deposit of funds. Meanwhile, the other creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. are asked to quietly forego their lien upon $200,000 of the assets, in order to save these two individuals from further embarrassment.

The reported transfer of the Central Pacific bonds to the Government is in direct violation of the National Bankruptcy act, which prohibits preferences of every nature, and makes no exception in favor of the Government. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have prepared a quadrilateral agreement, which we publish elsewhere in full. This agreement is intended to provide for a settlement outside of the Bankrupt law; and, among other stipulations, it gives Jay Cooke & Co. (Sec. 6) the right to settle any of the debts by paying, transferring, and delivering any of the assets to creditors at their appraised value. If this agreement had been signed by all the creditors, instead of being a mere proposition as it is now, it would give Jay Cooke & Co. the power to turn over to the Government the $200,000 of Central Pacific bonds. But, as this is not the case, and as none of the creditors have yet abandoned their rights under the Bankrupt law, the transfer is illegal and will not hold. And, as it is not at all likely that all the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will subscribe to the quack plan of negotiable certificates of indebtedness, the Government will undoubtedly be required to surrender the bonds, and take its place among the other creditors of the First National Bank, in which case it will not receive more than 50 per cent of its deposit.

The First National Bank of Washington is located just opposite the Treasury Building, where the Government funds can always be kept in absolute safety. The only explanation offered thus far why money should have been taken out of the Treasury and carried across the street for deposit is, that the First National Bank was a Government depository. The law requires, however, that no Government funds shall thus be deposited without requiring an equal amount of United States bonds as security. In this case, no security whatever was taken. The infraction of law is so flagrant that it calls for the impeachment of the official who authorized the deposit, whether that official be President, Secretary, Treasurer, or what not. The impeachment of somebody is demanded all the more because the violation of law in this instance is but one of a large number of official acts of a similar sort showing an utter contempt for the restraints imposed by law upon the misuse of the public funds. To permit this to pass unnoticed along with the other offenses which have preceded it, will be to give general notice to the present Administration, and its successors in office, that all laws regulating the Treasury have been indefinitely suspended. If, in direct violation of law, $200,000 may be risked and lost for the accommodation of a friend, without entailing any penalty for the infraction, then $2,000,000, or $20,000,000, or any other sum which the public officials for the time being may desire, can be employed in a similar manner.

Louis Gaylord Clark, whose death is announced in the dispatches this morning, will be well remembered by all the readers of the favorite old *Knickerbocker Magazine*. He was born at Otisco, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1810. In 1834, he became the editor of the above magazine, which had been started two years before by Mr. C. F. Hoffman. He retained this position twenty-five years, and during that time gathered about himself one of the most brilliant coterie of writers ever connected with a magazine in this country, among them his talented twin-brother, Willis Gaylord, who died in 1841, and Washington Irving. During this period also the magazine enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity, and many of our most famous authors made their debut in the *Knickerbocker* under Mr. Clark's kindly advice and encouragement. In 1850, he published a selection of papers by Washington Irving and other authors, called "Knickerbocker Sketches," and, in 1852, another volume entitled "Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table," made up of reprints from the magazine. In 1855, the leading contributors published a handsome volume, illustrated with their portraits and consisting wholly of their original contributions, the proceeds of the sale of which were devoted to the purchase of a handsome cottage at Piermont, on the Hudson, which was presented to Mr. Clark, and in which he lived up to the time of his death.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Nov. 4.—John Davis, a freight brakeman on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, had his right hand crushed while coupling cars here last evening.

The night express on the Whitewater Valley Road jumped the track near Laurel last night. The engine landed in the canal. No one was hurt, and the track was clear in a few hours.

Hurt by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—James Rumbaugh, 12 years old, was run over by a train on the Des Moines Valley Railroad this afternoon, in this city. One leg was cut off and the other mashed and broken.

Crushed to Death by Falling Earth.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 4.—Shortly before 12 o'clock to-day, a young man named William Warnick was suffocated by being buried under an embankment. The deceased, together with an elderly man and a boy were engaged in digging coal out of an embankment off Kirkpatrick street. They had been working several hours, and were engaged in bearing in, when a huge mass of coal and earth came down and completely buried them. The mass packed so closely that at first it was feared that all the parties had been killed. Warnick was the first reached, but when found life was extinct. The boy and the old man were next taken out. They escaped uninjured, with the exception of a few slight bruises.

An Aged Man Killed by a Fall.

McGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 4.—An old resident o this city by the name of August Grapp fell down a long flight of stairs last night. This morning he died from the effects of the fall. He was advanced in years, and the shock was too great for him to survive it.

Fatal Powder Explosion.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Loosie Powder Mill, at Hyde Park, exploded this morning. Two men, Martin Hanafly and Abbott, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A Child's Hand Cut.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Nov. 4.—A 4-year old son of Robert Lindsay, while playing with a buzz-saw yesterday, had half his hand tore off.

Accident on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad—Several Persons Injured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 3.

At 11 o'clock Friday evening the night express left the Ohio & Mississippi depot, with between fifty and sixty passengers, most of whom were bound for St. Louis. The train consisted of a sleeping car, two regular coaches, an express, a baggage, and freight car. In the sleeping car were about half the passengers, and the majority of the remaining passengers were in the car next to the sleeper. The train proceeded on its usual time until it reached the station Medora, a distance of 106 miles from Cincinnati, where it waited several minutes for the night train from St. Louis, which reached this city about 7 o'clock in the morning. After the passing of this train it was ascertained that a little time must be made up, and the engineer acted accordingly, but acted with caution, proceeding no faster than the regulations of the road allowed. The time was a few minutes before 4 a. m. The train had gone only about 7 miles past Medora, and when within twenty or thirty yards of a bridge crossing a ravine and connecting two embankments 30 or 40 feet high, the engineer perceived, by the motion of his engine, that something must be the matter with the track.

Quickly reversing the engine and applying the steam brakes, he hoped to avoid an accident, but his efforts were futile, for the wheels of the passenger-cars had no sooner struck the broken rail—a break which was only about three feet in length—than they were off the track, and went skipping and bounding across the bridge in that perilous condition.

The cars all cleared the bridge, and the sleeper, as soon as over, became detached from the train and from its own trucks, and was whirled over rocks and brush down the embankment. It turned two or three times in the descent, and landed on its side at the base of the embankment. The car next to the sleeper went plowing up the track, ties, and earth two or three car lengths after leaving the sleeper, then it, too, careened and rolled on its side down the bank. The third passenger-car was thrown completely from the track, and would also have gone down the embankment had it moved ahead a yard further, while the trucks to both the express and freight-cars were off the track as they stopped. The engine and baggage-car were alone all right.

Out of the cars not down the embankment, passengers and employes of the road came, and immediately went to rescue from the wreck what they expected would be wounded, dying, and dead. From the first coach reached were heard cries for help, grown madly desperate with the impression that the coach had caught fire. Some of the inmates climbed out of the window, others were got out at the door, and one old gentleman named A. Britton, from New Orleans, had his left foot and part of his leg firmly wedged under the side of the car, and was only rescued after having the frame of the car, wedging the leg, chopped away. The leg and foot were badly bruised and the flesh torn, but it was supposed no bones were broken.

From the same car was taken Mr. H. C. Heath, of Carrolton, Mo. His head was badly bruised and cut, while his body was otherwise slightly injured. None of the several ladies and children in the car received more than slight bruises. The report that the car was on fire was a false one, for the stoves, though hot, were firmly fastened to the floor of the car, and firmly locked.

From the sleeping-car nothing was heard, and when reaching it fears were entertained that here an awful calamity had happened. The night was dark and the silence was awful. By the time the car was reached one by one the well and wounded ones began to crawl out. Almost the first out was the sleeping-car conductor, Mr. H. F. Burn, of Baltimore, Md. He had received no injuries save a jammed hand. A gentleman from Covington, Ky., Mr. R. A. W. Bruehl, was found in this car probably hurt worse than all others. He had received a heavy blow by some means on his temple, his back was maimed, and it was found he was hurt internally. Mrs. F. A. Ellis, of Boston, Mass., was also bruised and hurt, as was feared, internally. J. S. Britton, of St. Joseph, and G. McManus, of St. Louis, sustained cuts and bruises. Several others were slightly injured, but all escaped with their lives. Prompt and efficient action of the employes of the road, especially of the train conductor, Mr. H. C. Farmer, is worthy of note. He comprehended the situation in a moment, worked hard, issued his orders, got three cars back on the track, all passengers in them, and then took them a quarter of a mile further on to Fort Ritner, where, in a farmer's house, all who could eat were given breakfast—a farmer's house in which just a week previous the passengers of a train, wrecked in almost the same place, had been entertained; wrecked, too, by a broken rail. Engines by this time had arrived from Mitchell, to which place the passengers were taken, where they remained until the morning train from Cincinnati arrived, when they left for St. Louis.

LOUISIANA.

The Grant Parish Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Attorney-General Williams to-day received a telegram from Gov. Kellogg saying that the military in Grant Parish, La., aiding the civil authorities to arrest the perpetrators of the Colfax massacre, did not arrive until after the Grant parish outrage is alleged to have taken place. The telegram also says that the latest advices indicate that the outrage is a fabrication.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 4.—The account of the Grant Parish outrage, telegraphed hence Nov. 1, as shown by all accounts, was perpetrated after the arrival there of the Metropolitans, and had been fully confirmed by the publication in Sunday's papers of the proceedings of the public meeting held in Alexandria to consider the subject.

The above facts should have been known to Kellogg when he sent his dispatch of the 4th to Attorney-General Williams.

WOMAN KILLED BY A BEAR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—One Botocini, an Italian, and his wife, who have been traveling over the country with a performing bear, arrived at East Newark, N. J., yesterday, on their way to New York, where they hoped to lodge the bear during the winter. The husband came to this city to make arrangements, leaving the animal muzzled and tied to a post on the roadside, away from any habitation, and under the watch of his wife. When he returned he found the bear growling fiercely and holding his wife tightly in its arms. She was already dead and horribly bruised, trampled, and torn. The bear was subsequently killed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duncan Will Case Still on Trial in Calhoun County, Mich.—Evidence of Prominent Physicians as to Mr. Duncan's Mental Incapacity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Nov. 4.—The first testimony by American physicians in the Duncan will case was given yesterday before the Circuit Court at the county seat, and promises to be most interesting and telling evidence thus far taken. Prof. A. B. Palmer, of the Michigan University, was the first placed upon the stand. He gave a description of the circulation of the blood, averring that Mr. Duncan was, for a long time prior to his death, suffering from a valvular disease of the heart; that the testator's mental faculties were much deranged and weakened; and that he should consider him incapable of transacting business, and unable to comprehend the nature and spirit of the will in question; that the conduct of Mr. Duncan in destroying the previous will, would confirm the belief. The witness believed that, from the blow Mr. Duncan received on the head in 1871, and from his weak physical condition, he was not in a fit state of mind to make a will.

The witness testified on cross-examination that there might be some disease of the body that would not produce an unhealthy action of the brain. He believed that the post-mortem examination showed that abstracted heart-blood produced congestion of the brain.

Dr. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, was next sworn, and said that he had read the depositions of the physicians in Ireland, and believed that at the time of the making of the will, the testator could not have been capable of so great a task; and that the medicines given Mr. Duncan would have a tendency to stupify the brain.

Dr. O. H. Hitchcock, of Kalamazoo, gave a lengthy description of the heart and lungs, demonstrating their action on the brain. From the deposition of Drs. Aiken and Purdon, he believed that Mr. Duncan, immediately prior to his death, was utterly incapable of making a will like the one in question; and that he could not have been strong enough for continuous thought. The testimony thus far continues singularly in favor of the contestant, whose witnesses were not all sworn up to 12 o'clock to-day.

Suit Against the Philadelphia Board of Brokers by an Expelled Member.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Harrison Grambo, a banker, lately charged with fraud, has instituted a suit in equity against the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to compel his reinstallment as member thereof, asking damages for being kept out of the daily sessions of that body. His bill of complaint sets forth his becoming a member of the Board Oct. 24, 1872, by paying $250 for his seat, and that, except in that Board, it is impossible to carry on the sale of stocks and other securities. After stating that the Board unlawfully expelled him on May 2, 1873, he acknowledges his embarrassments of April date, but urges that his indebtedness was entirely out of his power to settle; that he has since settled with all his creditors, etc.

Sues for Reinstatement.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Harrison Grange has just instituted a suit against the Philadelphia Board of Brokers to compel his reinstatement as a member thereof, and bringing damages for being kept out of the daily sessions of that body.

CRIME.

Impeachment Trial of the City Treasurer of Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Case Postponed Until Friday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 4.—The trial of John A. Droegmeyer, City Treasurer, for filing fraudulent bonds of office, took place this evening, before the Mayor and City Council. The counsel for the city were Coombs, Miller & Bell, and City Attorney Louis Newberger; for the defendant, Calericks Brothers and Morris & Withers. The Council-room was densely crowded by an excited audience.

The Council was called to order at 7:30 p. m. A motion was made to limit the speeches of members of the Council to twenty or thirty minutes, which was strongly resisted by the defendant's counsel, and was, after some speeches on both sides, withdrawn.

Judge Morris spoke, and asked further time, and claimed that the Council had no jurisdiction in the cause. Mr. Bell, for the city, combatted Judge Morris' opinion.

Several speeches were made on both sides in regard to the jurisdiction of the Council. The defense claimed that the Council should take oath to try the case according to its merits. Some little sparring took place between members of the Council in regard to giving more time to the defendant.

The matter of the fraudulent bond was taken up. Mr. Weller, for the city, said the bond was not only fraudulent, but that the security was not enough, as the bond should have called for $550,000 instead of $250,000. This statement created quite a sensation. A motion was made to give the defendant until Friday evening to make out his case, which was carried. The Council then adjourned. Mayor Zeelinger is now acting as City Treasurer pro tem.

A Would-Be Murderer Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—John Dorsey, who stabbed Mike Steiner last night, was arrested at Bethel this afternoon and brought to this city to-night by Sheriff Cooper. He is now in jail. Steiner is in a very critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful.

Charged with Embezzling $8,000.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—Joseph A. Patterson, a traveling agent for the jewelry house of Lovage & Sigler, was arrested to-day and lodged in jail, charged with embezzling watches and jewelry from his employers to the value of $8,000. Patterson has been connected with several of the most prominent business houses here, and has heretofore been above suspicion.

A Negro Mob in Petersburgh, Va.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Petersburgh, Va., states that while about 300 colored men were marching in a procession last night, they threw stones at the houses, smashing windows, and injuring citizens. The excitement became so great, owing to these acts of violence, that a white and a colored company was called out, and were kept under arms all night. Gov. Walker approved this prompt action on the part of the military and citizens.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—In the United States Circuit Court, full Bench, ex-Mayor Hall to-day moved for a new trial in the case of Frank T. Taintor, the defaulting Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, of this city. The point on which the application for a new trial is based is a question of intent to defraud the bank. Mr. Hall argued that it was necessary for the prosecution to prove the intent, which was not done. Decision reserved.

Murder in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Fort Gibson, I. T., says that a Choctaw Indian, who was a prisoner in the hands of Deputy Marshals Wilson and Ayres, shot those gentlemen at the Creek Agency, on Saturday night, mortally wounding the former and badly wounding the latter. He also shot and killed Perry Duval, a guard. The murderer was subsequently shot and mortally wounded by a Creek Indian guard.

Escape of a Convict.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 4.—A prisoner named Byington, under sentence to the Penitentiary at Joliet for theft, managed to give Sheriff Peats the slip, and escaped from the new jail by concealing himself in a bath-closet, when he was supposed to be locked up, last night.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 4.—The receipts from Internal Revenue sources in this District during the month of October, this year, run $489,508.88, and for the same time last year, $435,513.14. The returns for November of this year will fall considerably below those of the same month last year, as the Collector will demand currency for stamps and will take nothing else.

MARINE DISASTER.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—The steamer City of Toledo, of the Engelmann Line, run ashore at 10 o'clock last night near Manistee. She was bound for Frankfort with a load from Manistee, but found the weather so heavy that she was obliged to put back. She missed the harbor and went ashore north of the pier. She lies easy, in the sand.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Schooner Athenian is ashore, and scuttled in Waiska Bay.

The schooner Frank Perew, at Fox Island, is a total loss.

The schooner Sunnyside is at Cheboygan with canvas gone.

OBITUARY.

Edward Augustus Stansbury,

of New York, died at his residence, near Paterson, N. J., on Nov. 4, 1873, aged 56.

Mr. Stansbury was a native of New York City, and had been for nearly his whole business life occupied in insurance matters there. This had been the business of his father and grandfather before him, the latter having died at his desk at the insurance office, which then occupied the place now occupied by the Custom-House, on the south side of Wall street, between William and Hanover streets.

E. A. Stansbury was one of the founders of the present Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, and with that and other Companies his name has always been associated, and always with distinguished honor to his qualities as a gentleman and man of ability and unquestioned integrity. Of late years he had given up all other business to serve as Secretary of the Citizens' Association, a society of gentlemen organized for the purification of New York city politics. Except this and a term served in the Legislature of New Jersey, he never entered political life, although his fine presence, ready wit and ability as an extempore speaker, and vigorous style as a writer, would have seemed to have fit him for a prominent place in party politics. His nature was a marked instance of an "old head and young heart." His silvery white hair and beard surrounded a face glowing with humor and kindliness, while his heart was really younger than that of most men of half his years. Age did not sober and tone down his simple and boyish nature, nor chill his warm heart, nor bring to him the gravity and reserve which we are too much accustomed to regard as the necessary accompaniments of advancing years. Kindest of the kind, most genial of the genial, most generous of the generous, heartiest of friends, gentlest of opponents (if he had an enemy), most tender and loving among men; they who loved him bid him farewell, well knowing that they ne'er shall look upon his like again.

Louis Gaylord Clark.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Louis Gaylord Clark died at his residence at Piermont, on the Hudson River, last night, after sickness of only a few hours, resulting from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Clark was the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine* from 1832 till it had ceased to exist, and subsequently he was engaged in the New York Custom-House, frequently contributing, however, to literary periodicals. Mr. Clark's home at Piermont was a gift from his associates on the *Knickerbocker Magazine*.

Capt. Cramercss, U. S. A.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Capt. Cramercss, of the United States Army, was found dead in his room at the Delavan House to-day. It is supposed he died from apoplexy. He was on his way westward.

ST. LOUIS.

Work of the Sabbath Observance Association—Colored People Clamoring For Their Rights—Movements of the Prize-Fighters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The Sabbath Observance Association, which consists principally of clergymen of all evangelical denominations, met this evening at the Second Baptist Church. Speeches were made by Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Church; Dr. Brooks, of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Fry, also a Methodist. It was decided that the whole subject should be discussed in Mass Meetings next Sunday evening. All the Evangelical churches are expected to participate. There will be seven mass-meetings, the city having been divided into that number of districts for the convenience of individual churches. There is certainly no Sabbath now in St. Louis; if the clergymen can establish one, they will do a good thing.

THE COLORED PEOPLE

of the city are agitating the question of additional civil rights. They are anxious to get into the dress-circles of the theatres, into the hotels, and into the High School. They had a meeting to-night for the purpose of naming delegates to the Convention which meets in Washington, in December, to urge on Congress the passage of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill. Several speeches were made, which were heavy with the weight of their wrongs. Not many were present, and another meeting will be called under better auspices.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.

Hogan leaves to-morrow for Omaha with Billy Carroll, who will hereafter keep the gentle Pittsburger under his wing, the object being to defeat the Looney gang.

SPRINGFIELD.

Report of Grain-Inspector Harper for October—A Gratifying Exhibit—Masonic Printing Awarded to Springfield Contractors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—William H. Harper, Chief Inspector of Grain at Chicago, has made his report for October, and it makes a good showing for the Department. The earnings for the month of October are $13,093.23; cash collected for the month, $10,307.23; cash balance on Oct. 1, $8,398.21. The expenses of the Department for October are $5,536.75; balance cash on hand, $13,368.69; uncollected bills on old accounts, about $12,000. Of course this handsome result is owing largely to the increase in the fees of the Department, which were advanced by the Railroad Commissioners 20 per cent over the last three-quarters of the last year of Tompkin's administration. At this time the Department was running behind.

MASONIC BLUE BOOK.

It was determined at the last Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of this State, that a reprint of the Grand Lodge proceedings, from 1840 to 1860, which had been burned, should be made. Bids for that purpose were opened here yesterday, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. D. and J. B. Brown, of this city. It is to be in book-form, 750 pages, and 1,000 copies, for which they get $4,050.75. E. Merritt, of the *State Register*, got the contract for printing the last proceedings of the Grand Lodge at $1,600. There were nine bids in all.

THE INDIANS.

The Ute Chiefs Have Another Unsatisfactory Talk with Commissioner Smith.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Ute Chiefs had another talk with Commissioner Smith to-day relative to the sale of eighty thousand acres of their reservation in Nebraska. They demand pay in cash, but on the Commissioner telling them the Government would not pay them in that way, but expend the purchase money in improving the remainder of their reservation, and their annual appropriation would be expended for their benefit, the Chiefs expressed dissatisfaction, saying under these circumstances they could not sell. The Commissioner informed them that they had already agreed to the sale, and would not be allowed to recede from their contract, whereupon their request, that they be allowed to think over the matter, was granted.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4.—Gen. Blair, State Superintendent of Insurance, has decided that the suit instituted by his predecessor in office, William Selby, against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company to wind up the affairs of that concern, shall be prosecuted vigorously. It is asserted that a prominent stockholder of this Company, and one who has figured extensively in its affairs, has gone to New York to effect, if possible, a reinsurance of its policies in an Eastern company.

IOWA'S CORN CROP.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—Iowa's new corn crop is about half gathered. In the southern portion of the State, reports state that the corn is of fair quality, but yields about 25 per cent less than the average. In the northern portion, corn is light and chaffy, and the yield is very light.

THE WOOL TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Wool nominal. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 49@50c; extra, 48@50c; medium, [illegible]; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine at [illegible]@45c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 40@43c; combing washed, 57@60c; do, unwashed, [illegible]; Canada combing, 60c; fine unwashed, [illegible]; coarse and medium unwashed, [illegible]; tub-washed, [illegible]

ELECTIONS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

one ward to hear from. Mrs. Sarah McIntosh, for County School Superintendent, got 213 majority, with one ward to hear from. J. A. Mathewson, for County Surveyor, no opposition. Reports from outside towns are coming in slowly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Joliet, Will Co., Ill., Nov. 4—11:30 p. m.—Florence gives Olin 14 majority; Snoad, 41; Martin, 120; McIntosh, 82. Wesley gives Camp 28 majority; Hawley, 24; Martin, 150; McIntosh, 82.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Odell, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—Payson, Republican, majority, 11; Goodspeed, Republican, majority, 81; Jenkins, Republican, 49; Fombough, Anti-Monopolist, 145.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Nevada, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—Wallace, Anti-Monopolist, 57 majority. Langford, Anti-Monopolist, 59; Stutt, Anti-Monopolist, 59; Fombaugh, Anti-Monopolist, 67.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—Payson, Republican, 217 majority. Owego gives Wallace, Anti-Monopolist 73 majority. The County has gone Anti-Monopoly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pontiac, Ill., Nov. 4—11 p. m.—Livingston County has gone Anti-Monopoly by at least 1,200 majority.

Peoria, Peoria Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—The City and County election passed off to-day with but little excitement. In the county, the entire Republican ticket, including Miss Mary E. Whiteside, for Superintendent of Schools, is elected by majorities ranging from 1,200 to 2,000. In the city no definite returns are yet received, but the indications are that Col. John Warner is elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket by a handsome majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket in the city is probably elected, with possibly a few exceptions.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—The election returns as far as counted are as follows:

First Ward—Washburn, Rep., 214; Taylor, Dem., 682; Taylor's majority, 468. For the Assembly, A. L. Cary, Dem., has a majority over Granger, Rep., of 131.

Seventh Ward—Washburn, 395; Taylor, 692; Taylor's majority, 29. For the Assembly, J. H. Tweedy, Rep., has 379; F. H. West, Dem., 705; West's majority, 326.

Twelfth Ward—Taylor's majority, 381. For the Assembly, Larkin, Dem., has 103 majority over Becher, Rep.

Fifth Ward—Taylor's majority, 358. For the Assembly, Larkin, Dem., has a majority over Becher, Rep., of 5.

Second Ward—Taylor's majority, 1,326. For the Assembly, Jo. Hamilton's majority, 580; no opposition.

Eighth Ward—Taylor's majority, 422. For the Assembly, Fellenz' majority over Vogel, Independent, 401.

Tenth Ward—Taylor's majority, 488. For Assembly, Severance, Democrat, 285 majority over Schuengel, Independent.

For State Senator from the southern district of this county, the following aggregate vote was polled within the city wards included in the district: John Black, 4,215; John Bentley, 1,867; Black's majority, 2,348. The vote of the towns will add about 2,000 votes to Black's majority.

Fourth Ward—Taylor's majority, 112. For the Assembly, Phelps, Democrat, has a majority of 104.

Seventh Ward—Corrected—Taylor's majority, 297. For the Assembly, West's majority over Tweedy, 326.

Eleventh Ward—Taylor's majority, 523. For the Assembly, Fellenz, Democratic, has a majority over Vogel of 68.

Sixth Ward—Taylor's majority, 880. For the Assembly, D. H. Richards, Democratic, has a majority over Sanger of 917.

Ninth Ward—Taylor's majority, 654. For the Assembly, Semman, Democratic, has a majority over Schuengel of 714.

Third Ward—Taylor's majority, 468. For the Assembly, McGrath, Democratic, has a majority over Greenman, Independent, of 131.

Total vote for Taylor in the city, 8,623; Washburn, 2,275; Taylor's majority, 6,348. The towns will add about 2,000 to Taylor's majority in the county. In 1871, Washburn's vote in the county was 3,596, and Doolittle's 5,618.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4—Midnight.—Returns received up to 12 o'clock from one-third of the State, outside of Milwaukee, show gains for Taylor, Democratic-Liberal and Reform candidate, of about 600. The Reform party claim 8,000 majority, while the Republicans concede 5,000 Democratic majority in the State. The complexion of the Assembly is Reform, and of the Senate Republican. A very light vote was polled.

[To the Associated Press.]

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—The First Ward of the City of Milwaukee gives Taylor, Dem., 468 maj.; the Seventh Ward, Taylor, 297; Fourth Ward, Taylor, 112; Eleventh Ward, Taylor, 523; Sixth Ward, Taylor, 880; Ninth Ward, Taylor, 654. All the Democratic Assemblymen were elected. It is estimated that the Democratic majority in the city will be over 5,000.

Madison City gives Taylor 124.

Janesville City—Washburn, 41. Scattering returns so far show that the Democrats have gained largely over the vote of two years ago.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4—9 p. m.—The City of Milwaukee, complete, gives Taylor, Democratic candidate for Governor, 6,300 majority. The county is estimated at 8,000. All the Democratic Assemblymen in the county are elected.

The *Daily Sentinel*, the Washburn organ, estimates from the way returns are coming in that Taylor will carry the State by 5,000. Many prominent Republicans now concede Washburn's defeat.

Milwaukee, Nov. 4.—On towns representing a total vote of 28,000, Taylor's gain is 3,400, exclusive of the vote of Milwaukee, in which Taylor gains 5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 4.—Returns from ninety cities and towns, including Milwaukee and most of the principal cities, show a net Republican loss in the vote for Governor of 8,200 on Grant's majority of 18,600 last year. This includes one-third of the vote of the State and the localities where the greatest loss was expected. The Democrats claim the election of the whole ticket. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee does not concede this, but does not regard the prospects as encouraging. The election here was very quiet, but the vote was quite full, aggregating 1,760; and the majority against the Republicans is about the same as usual. Baker, for Lieutenant Governor, and Johnson, for Treasurer, on the Republican ticket, were cut considerably. The Opposition majorities are as follows: Taylor, 124; Parker, 234; Doyle, 182; Kuehn, 300; Sloan, 105; Searing, 192; Argard, 232; Dunning, for Assembly, 325. The latter is elected in the District by a handsome majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 4.—At midnight the election of the whole opposition State ticket by a majority of some thousands is conceded, with the Assembly pretty certainly against the Republicans, and possibly the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Nov. 4.—Taylor carries this city by 97 majority, and enough is known from the towns to warrant putting his majority in the county at 800. W. H. Hiner, Republican, is elected Senator in the Eighteenth District by 900; Wagner, Democrat, in the Twentieth District, by about 500. C. Hazen, Republican, in the First Assembly District, is elected by about 300 majority. Thomas Weeks, Democrat, in the Second Assembly District, has 300 majority. James Lafferty, Democrat, carries the Third Assembly District by 500 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Beloit, Wis., Nov. 4.—This (Fourth) Assembly District gives Washburn 570 maj. The City of Beloit gives him 331 maj.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 4.—Baraboo Township gives Washburn, for Governor, 156 maj.; Baker, for Lieutenant-Governor, 139 maj.

Reedsburg, Wis., gives Washburn 10 maj.; Baker, 9 maj.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Appleton, Wis., Nov. 4.—Appleton gives 214 maj. for the Reform State ticket—a gain of 83. Returns received indicate that Schliching, for State Senator, and Richmond, for the Assembly, both Reform, are elected. The vote polled is very light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 4.—To-day has been bright and pleasant, but, owing to the general feeling of apathy, but little excitement was shown in the city. The result shows that Taylor carries the city by 168, while Washburn carried the city in 1871 by 152 votes. Winnebago County sends two Republican and two Reform members of the Assembly.

In the First District, Gabe Bouck is elected by 515 majority over Stephen Bowron. The fight in the city has been bitter and warmly contested on either side. Bouck was extremely popular with the younger voters, and his supporters created strong prejudice among all classes against Bowron on account of the latter being a Granger.

In the Second District, William Pitt Peckham, Lib., is elected over Philip Verdeck, Rep. In the Third District, Gerhin Foster, Rep., is elected without opposition; and in the Fourth, Frank Leach, Rep., also without opposition.

The vote has been light all over the county. The following towns have reported: Alfoma—Washburn, 67; Taylor, 12. Oshkosh—Washburn, 84; Taylor, 44. Vinland—Washburn, 86; Taylor, 58.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Racine, Wis., Nov. 4.—Racine City gives Taylor 144 majority; Herrick, Reform, for Senator, in the city, 339 majority; Bliss, Reform candidate for the Assembly, 246 majority. Herrick's majority in Racine County is about 500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 4.—Taylor, for Governor, has 39 majority in the city complete. Houston, for the Assembly, has 79 majority in the city. The balance of the State ticket is about the same as Governor.

The Town of Pleasant Prairie reported 35 majority for Houston. Taylor's majority in the Town of Pleasant Prairie is 8.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 4.—The election of member of Congress for this district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Wilder D. Foster, occurred to-day. Mass meetings were held here last evening by both parties, the Hon. William B. Williams, of Allegan, the Republican nominee, speaking at Luce's Hall, and several speakers addressing a crowd in front of Sweet's Hotel in behalf of Charles C. Comstock, Esq., the Democratic candidate.

At the opening of the campaign it appeared that the strength of the candidates was about evenly balanced, owing to Mr. Comstock being put forward as a People's man, and an impression that the Liberal party had a hand in his nomination. But it soon became understood that the Convention which nominated him, and all the primary and county meetings upon which it was based, were composed entirely of Democrats. It was called as a Democratic Convention, and its resolution to style itself a "People's Convention" was an afterthought, to which the people do not generally respond. The large proportion of the Republicans who no longer felt bound to the old organization, and other independent voters, generally viewed it as simply a straight-out contest between the two old parties, and with much the same feelings as those of the woman whose husband was fighting with the bear. Comstock is one of the old-line Democrats who boast that they never change. He does a large manufacturing business in this city, and is personally very well liked. He will undoubtedly carry this city, although it has a small Republican majority, and may possibly carry this county, which is also Republican; but the four other counties comprising the district may be pretty confidently reckoned to give perhaps half their usual Republican majorities, which would elect Williams by 1,500 majority, or more.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Grand Rapids, Nov. 4.—The vote for member of Congress to-day has been very light all over the district. The cities and large towns are all heard from. This city, usually Republican, is Comstock's residence, and gives him 351 majority. Allegan, where Williams lives, gives Williams 145 majority. Holland gives 110 majority for Williams; Lowell, 30 majority for Williams. The majorities for Comstock are as follows: Grand Haven, 83; Ionia, 114; Muskegon, 173; besides the above named cities, returns are received from one-quarter of the country towns. The total vote, so far as received, gives Comstock, the People's candidate, 497 majority in the whole district. The full vote will reduce this to about an even thing between him and Williams, the Republican. It will be impossible to learn to-night which one is elected.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4.—The biennial charter election passed off quietly here to-day, with a light vote. Local issues broke over party lines very greatly, and the tickets were so badly scratched that the counting was delayed until a very late hour. Moffatt, Republican, has been re-elected by nearly 1,500 majority, and the remainder of the Republican city ticket was also elected by good majorities, except Police Justice Harbaugh, who was defeated by E. V. Cicott, and a Justice of the Peace. A large majority of those elected are anti-park men. The next Common Council will stand as follows: Republicans, 13; Democrats, 11; and the next Board of Democrats is also Republican.

Detroit, Nov. 4.—The municipal election in this city passed off very quietly. Twelve precincts heard from give Moffat, Republican, for Mayor, 680 majority. His majority will probably reach 1,000. The Republicans elect the City Clerk, Attorney, and Director of the Poor. The Democrats elect the Police Justice, and, probably, the Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. The Republicans will have a majority of 1 or 2 in the City Council, and a majority of the Board of Estimates.

Meagre returns from the special election in the Fifth Congressional District leaves the matter in doubt. The cities of Grand Haven, Ionia, Holland, and fifteen towns, give Williams, Republican, a majority of 200,—a large Republican loss from the vote of 1872.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4—Midnight.—The vote in the Fifth Congressional District was very light and extremely close. Present indications are that Williams, Republican, is elected by a majority not exceeding 200 or 300. Grand Rapids City gives Comstock, Democrat, 351 majority; Grand Haven, 83; Muskegon, 173; Ionia, 114; Spring Lake, 47. Williams has 110 majority in Holland; 145 in Allegan; 30 in Lowell; 61 in Saugatuck. Other towns in Allegan County will raise his majority to 600.

In Detroit, Moffat's majority for Mayor will reach nearly 1,500. The Republicans carry the entire city ticket except Police Justice and Justice of the Peace.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 4.—The returns, though meagre, indicate that the State has gone Democratic by a large majority. Hardly a township heard from at this early hour has failed to show large Democratic gains. The revulsion by which the immense Republican majority of last year has been overcome is the result almost wholly of the dissatisfaction inspired by the panic. The local forces affecting the contest are trivial, and could not possibly have wrought this astonishing result. It is the same cause which has changed all the other States which has drawn New York into the arms of the Democracy. This dissatisfaction and depression is widespread, and men, seeing the result of to-day, say that had the panic occurred a year previous, Greeley would to-day be President.

The result in the city at 9:30 p. m. cannot be safely foretold, for, at this hour, the result in not a single election district is known outside of police headquarters. About 6:30 p. m. returns from two districts were sent out, but these were evidently incorrect, and then not another item was allowed to reach the papers for three hours. Grave suspicions that the returns have been tampered with at headquarters are already around and circulated, and these are strengthened by the continued delay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 4—11 p. m.—Nothing like full returns have yet been allowed to leave the police headquarters, and only the general results are known. Tammany Hall openly charged the Commissioners with doctoring the returns, in order to beat the Democracy out of two Senators, and appointed a Committee of Safety to watch the count. The few facts known show that the Tammany ticket has swept the field by a heavy majority, that of Conner, for Sheriff, being full 25,000. All the Assemblymen are Tammany.

Cox is elected Congressman by a heavy majority.

The Judiciary-elect are all Tammany.

The election was quite orderly.

To the Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 4—p. m.—The election of the Tammany county ticket is generally conceded, with doubts about Donahue for the Supreme Court, and the contest is exciting only in the Assembly and Senate Districts. Tom Murphy and Col. Lester Arthur are said to have charged Sheridan Shook and Commissioner Van Nort, two other representative Republicans, with deserting the combination ticket, and giving their support to William Walsh for County Clerk against the Republican and Apollo Hall candidate, Jacob M. Patterson. Murphy, in retaliation, is threatening to call off his Republican voters from McCool, the combination candidate for Sheriff, but he, in turn, is said to be urging his followers to defeat Murphy's plans and to vote for Walsh. The fight in some of the Senate and Assembly Districts is bitter, and the Police Commissioners are showing their hands. Some Tammany inspectors have been arrested and Apollo Hall Democrats substituted. This is in the interest of the combination.

New York, Oct. 4—8 p. m.—The State election returns are coming in by townships and districts. Sixty-four of these show total Republican majorities of 3,381; Democratic majorities, 2,195; net Republican majority, 1,186. The vote for Secretary of State as compared with the same vote in 1871, is used as a basis of comparison, and shows total Republican gains of 683; total Democratic gains, 2,162; net Democratic gains, 1,479.

New York, Oct. 4—9:15 p. m.—No definite returns received from any part of this city. It is claimed that the city has gone Tammany Democratic by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. If the latter figures prove correct, there is no doubt the State has gone Democratic by several thousand. The election of S. S. Cox to Congress is conceded.

Returns from Brooklyn indicate that the Democratic candidate for Mayor has been elected, and the Democratic majority of that city for Secretary of State will probably reach 5,000.

Fifty-seven additional towns from the interior of the State give a net Republican majority of 2,200; net Democratic gain, 1,393. Net Republican majority in the 117 towns thus far, 1,388; net Democratic gain, 2,872.

Brooklyn—Eighth Ward, complete: Filger, Dem., for Secretary of State, 147 maj., being a gain of 564 over the vote of 1871.

Sixty-five towns additional to those sent give a net Republican majority of 3,616. Net Republican majority in total of 182 towns and cities, 5,229. This includes Syracuse City, Republican majority 197, and Auburn City, Republican majority, 736. Nothing up to 10 p. m. from the city election.

New York, 9:30 p. m.—For Secretary of State—Brooklyn, Twenty-third Ward, complete, Thayer, 739 majority.

Eighteenth Ward, complete, Weller, 775; Thayer, 510. Twenty-first Ward, complete, Weller, 1,125; Thayer, 1,031.

Rensselaer County gives the Republicans a majority of 1,000.

Thirty-nine additional towns and districts give a net Republican majority of 5,771; net Republican majority in 221 towns and districts, 5,801.

Poughkeepsie City gives the Democrats a majority of 870, a Democratic gain over 1872 of 836.

The Republicans undoubtedly carry Putnam County. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is elected to the Assembly.

St. Lawrence County gives Thayer 4,000 majority.

Franklin County gives about 800 majority for Thayer.

Seneca County complete gives Willers 925 majority.

Tioga County complete gives a Republican majority of about 700. Heavy Democratic gains in all the above counties over the vote of 1871.

New York, Nov. 4—10 p. m.—In this city, so far, the vote upon the State ticket is greatly mixed, owing to the attempted combination between the Apollo Hall and Republicans. Despite the early closing of the polls and the expectation of early returns from the most remote parts of the city, the account of the elections has been slow, the delay being due to the necessity the officials are under of canvassing a very long list of names embraced in the general ticket. At this hour, returns of votes for Sheriff are still lacking in a number of districts, but the total figures received so far leave no doubt of the election of Conner for Sheriff, and Walsh for County Clerk, by very large majorities. The vote for Sheriff thus far stands: Conner, Democrat, 21,992; McCool, 11,543. For County Clerk, Walsh, Democrat, 19,806; Patterson, Republican, 12,456.

New York, Nov. 4—11:30 p. m.—Returns from over one-third of the city indicate a majority for Conner, for Sheriff, of 25,000; Walsh, County Clerk, 13,000.

Ten Electoral Districts in the Sixth Congressional District give S. S. Cox, 1,193; Wadsworth, 458.

The vote on the Judicial Amendment to the State Constitution there is so trifling as to be scarcely worth mentioning, certainly not worth canvassing to-night.

New York, Nov. 4.—11:35 p. m.—The returns of half of the city gives Conner a majority of 14,600. Walsh a majority of 7,553.

The Sixth Congressional District gives Wadsworth, 3,151; Cox, 7,627.

New York, Nov. 4.—11:40 p. m.—Returns from fifty-three additional districts and towns in the State show a net Republican majority of 1,134. At this hour the total returns from 256 districts and towns show a net Republican majority of 6,800, a net Democratic gain over the vote of 1871 of 7,587.

Elmira gives 235 Democratic majority.

In Brooklyn, Hunter, Democrat, for Mayor, is elected by about 7,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 4—Midnight—Additional returns from thirteen districts in the State give 1,380 net Republican majority, making a total Republican majority in 252 towns of 7,180.

Albany County gives 1,500 majority for the Democratic State and county ticket. Dayton, Democrat, is elected Senator, and three out of the four Assemblymen elected are Democrats.

The Republican candidate in the Fourth Assembly district is elected by a majority of 23.

Monroe County, complete, gives Thayer 600 majority. Lord, Democrat, for Senator in the Twenty-eighth District, is elected by about 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 4.—Returns from the city are still incomplete. The Republicans elect five out of the twenty-one Assemblymen. The Tammany candidates for the Judgeship are elected by large majorities. Returns of the State ticket from the Sixteenth Assembly District give a Democratic majority of 20,840. The Democrats and Liberals to-night claim the State 15,000 to 30,000. Brooklyn, complete, gives Hernnel, for Mayor, 5,950; Willers, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 1,202.

New York, Nov. 5—1 a. m.—Eighteen wards in Brooklyn give the Democrats a majority for the State ticket of 1,038.

New York, Nov. 5—1:10 a. m.—Up to this hour the total returns from 384 towns outside of this city and Brooklyn, show a net Republican majority of 13,201, and a net Democratic gain of 16,139 over the vote of 1871.

There is a large city majority against the appointment of Judges, and an immense majority in favor of the annexation of Westchester County.

Rochester, complete, gives Willers 778 majority; Raines, Treasurer, 2,164 majority.

A dispatch from Buffalo says that Raines ran 800 ahead of the Democratic ticket in that city.

New York, Nov. 5—2 a. m.—The Democratic State ticket majority in this city is about 25,000, and the majority on the county ticket about 29,000.

Returns from 37 additional districts and towns, including the City of Rochester, show a net Democratic majority of 1,314, which is a net Democratic gain of 1,662. This reduces the net Republican majority in 421 towns and districts to 1,887, and increases the net Democratic gain outside of this city and Brooklyn to 17,807. Kings County, including Brooklyn, gives a Democratic majority of 3,500 on the State ticket.

FIGHTS.

A few fights have occurred. In several districts both the inspectors and poll-clerks failed to make their appearance at the appropriate time, but the vacancies were speedily filled by others who were sworn in.

A number of Tammany men, with bags of tickets in their hands, were standing on Third avenue at half-past 5 o'clock, when the lamps on the avenue were suddenly put out. One man was struck from behind with a sand-bag, and was flung to the ground. A struggle ensued for the bag of tickets, but the Third avenue car, which came along, was hailed, and friends of the wounded man succeeded in putting him on the car which was driven rapidly down town.

While some men were discussing politics in a liquor saloon in East Fifty-fourth street, this morning, a row occurred, and Morris Sallinger was stabbed in the abdomen. Six men have been arrested to await an investigation.

THROWING VITRIOL.

A German named William Taber was this afternoon severely injured by having a bottle of vitriol thrown in his face while standing at a polling-place in the Fourth Ward.

ARRESTS.

Commissioner Davenport sat in the United States Courts up to 2 o'clock to dispose of arrests which were made during the day by Special Deputy Marshals, whom he had sent out in large numbers to scour the city. A large number of arrests were made. The majority were bailed and released at once. Patrick McGuire, arrested in the Eighteenth Assembly District, had $6,000 in his possession.

Albany, Nov. 4.—The indications are that the Democrats have carried this county by 1,000 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—At the city election to-day most of the Democratic ticket was elected. Dr. Lewis P. Dayton, Democratic, Mayor, by 800 majority; the Hon. John Ganson was elected State Senator, Democratic, by 1,200 majority.

Buffalo, Nov. 4.—This city gives Willers, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 740 majority; elects a Democratic Senator and two Democratic and one Republican Assemblyman.

NEW JERSEY.

New York, Nov. 4.—Returns from New Jersey up to 1 a. m. are mere scattering township and district returns, and indicate nothing as to the general result. The election is for the entire Assembly, about half of whom are renominated.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 4.—Returns from the State are so scattering that no satisfactory estimate can be made at midnight, but the Republicans claim the Legislature by a reduced majority.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4.—The returns so far are meagre, but the indications all point to the election of the entire Republican State ticket by a handsome majority. Davis running ahead of his ticket. There has been a good deal of scratching. The returns from the city will not be in until a very late hour, on account of mixed ballots. There will be considerable change in the Legislature.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4.—A very few returns received from the middle and lower parts of the State, and it is impossible at this time to make an approximate estimate of the result. Davis, Republican, for Governor, is away ahead of his ticket, and will have 1,200 or 1,500 majority. The only place where he runs behind is in Minneapolis, and there less than 200. In many places the farmers have voted for Davis, and then turned round and supported the remainder of the Grangers' ticket.

Grinager, Republican, for State Treasurer, is behind in many localities, as is also Jenoison, for Secretary of State, but not enough to endanger their election, unless they meet with disasters in the southern part of the State. In this city the tickets were so badly split that returns from not a single precinct are in at this hour, 12 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 4.—The vote in this State to-day has been a very light one, notwithstanding the most favorable weather. Returns to this hour (8 p. m.) indicate the re-election of Washburn, Republican, to the Governorship, by a majority of about 17,000 against 74,000 last year. Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican by about a two-thirds vote, which is in this State a heavy gain for the Democrats. Last year the Legislature was divided as follows: Senate, 39 Republican and one Democrat; House, 251 Republicans, 29 Democrats.

The feature of the election to-day is the revelation it makes of the weakness of party ties. The Independent tickets have been the popular ones everywhere, and no opportunity seems to have been lost for rebuking the trading politicians. Gen. Banks is elected to the Senate as an Independent, beating his regular Republican opponent two to one in a district which goes for Washburn by a majority nearly as large. In the Tenth and Eleventh Wards of this city Lane, Ind., is elected over Stevenson who was nominated by both the Republicans and Democrats. Stevenson is a liquor-dealer. He was beaten by a majority of more than two to one. In the Plymouth District, Hawes, Independent, is elected over Coe, regular Republican, by a heavy majority.

In one Worcester District, George F. Verry, Democrat, is elected by a majority of over 1,700. He is anti-prohibition. In the Newton District, Walter J. Mason, Liberal Republican, is elected over J. N. Pike, regular. Ezra Parmenter, Democrat, is elected in the Cambridge District over Fuller, Republican. Jacobs, Democrat, is re-elected in Boston. Except the last, all these are in the place of regular Republicans in last year's Senate. The returns for Representatives show almost as astonishing features, Democrats and Independent being elected in many towns heretofore considered sure for the regular Republicans.

It is too early to give definitely the complexion of the Legislature, but that there is no doubt that the regime of the Custom-House party in local politics has received a startling rebuke. The party whip has been cracked with notable inefficiency. The growing disgust with the prohibitory liquor law has had much to do with the break, but there is a defiant spirit of rebellion against cut-and-dried political work and set up tickets that is exceedingly promising. The era of independent thinking has apparently dawned in this State. The bold tone of the Boston *Advertiser* and other Republican journals, when the Administration forces were striving to impose Butler on the party, has produced good results in many ways; and the end is not yet. The falling off in Washburn's majority is owing partly to the light vote and, partly to the defection of the Butler crowd, who declined to vote. It is nearly twenty years since anything so unexpected as this collection of Independent successes has happened in Massachusetts politics.

Henry Pierce, Rep., is elected to Congress in the Third District in place of Whiting, deceased. No Democrat could be found to run against him. Charles Hale, late Assistant Secretary of State, is elected to the House from the Fourth Ward of Boston. John Quincy Adams is elected from Quincy.

This city gives a majority for Gaston of 1,388; two years ago the combined majority against Washburn was but 341, and he had a plurality over the Democratic vote of 712; last year Washburn's majority over Bird was 5,433. Worcester gives Gaston a majority of over 16,000. The oldest inhabitant can hardly remember the last time that Worcester gave a majority to a Democratic State ticket. Lowell also gives Gaston a majority.

Some of the fishing towns on the Cape cast a considerable vote for Butler. The Labor-Reform ticket received less than 100 votes in this city, and probably not 1,000 in the State.

The liquor question will be a vexed one in the new Legislature. Undoubtedly an effort will be made to repeal the Prohibitory law, but it is hardly possible that it will succeed. As to the railroad and Hoosac Tunnel matter, most of the members of the Legislature are uncommitted to any particular scheme.

Boston sends the Lower House 23 Republicans and 16 Democrats—a Democratic gain of 8; to the Senate, 3 Democrats, 1 Independent Republican, 1 Liberal Republican, who was also on the Democratic ticket.

Norfolk County, complete, gives Washburn 4,311; Gaston, 3,667; scattering, 4; Washburn's majority, 640; majority last year, 4,574. Two years ago, when there were four candidates in the field, his majority was 588. His majority over the Democratic candidate, J. Q. Adams, was 1,877.

In the whole State, two years ago, Washburn's majority was 13,958 over all, and 27,404 over Adams. The Prohibition and Labor party candidates received together 13,446 votes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Nov. 5—1 a. m.—Eight cities gave Democratic majorities, namely, Boston, Charlestown, Lowell, Haverhill, Newburyport, Springfield, Holyoke, and Worcester. The Senate will stand: Republicans, 27; Democrats, 11; Independent Republicans, 2—a clear Democratic gain of 9. To the House there are elected 155 Republicans and 60 Democrats. Twenty-two other districts are not yet heard from. This is a Democratic gain of 31. The Legislature will be the ablest for many years, and the presence of a minority of considerable strength and much talent will be fortunate on every account.

Seven additional towns in Worcester County add 166 to Washburn's majority.

The following is a recapitulation of the vote by counties:

	Washburn.	*Gaston.*	*Scattering.*
Suffolk	8,436	9,523	69
Essex	9,184	7,594	124
Middlesex	14,223	12,095	193
Worcester	9,984	9,833	1
Hamden	3,572	4,391	...
Hampshire	3,042	1,651	...
Franklin	2,783	1,429	...
Berkshire	3,374	3,291	...
Norfolk	4,311	3,667	4
Bristol	4,867	1,832	2
Plymouth	4,619	1,993	2
Barnstable	1,031	231	31
Totals	69,426	57,530	426

Dukes and Nantucket Counties have not been heard from. They cast but few votes, and will not relatively change the result. Suffolk, Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, Berkshire, and Norfolk Counties are complete. In all, 311 towns have been heard from, and thirty are wanting. These returns show a plurality for Washburn of 11,896, and a majority of 11,470. The towns to be heard from may increase his majority to 13,000.

Gurney, Democratic candidate for Register of Probate in this county, has 233 plurality.

H. S. Washburn, the only regular Republican candidate in this county against a Democratic candidate, has a plurality of 163.

Mayor Henry L. Pierce's majority for Congress is 5,819 in a total vote of 7,878; last year Mr. Whiting received a majority of 3,792 in a total of 8,931.

[To the Associated Press.]

Boston, Nov. 4.—Scattering returns from all parts of the State show rather a light vote as compared with 1871 and 1872, and indicating the re-election of Gov. Washburn by from 8,000 to 10,000 maj. Anti-Prohibition was a power of strength to the Democrats, and their candidate, Mr. Gaston, received a heavy vote in several of the larger cities and towns from the opponents of prohibition. The contest for State Senator in the Fifth Suffolk District resulted in the election of Jonathan A. Langdon, on the Republican ticket, by over 1,000 majority, over John L. Stevenson, who was a candidate on both the regular Democratic and Republican tickets. In the Second Middlesex District, Gen. N. P. Banks was also elected Senator, over the regular Republican candidate, by a handsome plurality.

Returns from Governor in 62 towns foot up: Washburn, 11,895; Gaston, 7,605.

LATER.

Boston, Nov. 4—10 p. m.—The vote of Boston, with the exception of three wards, returns from which are not in, gives Gaston about 1,500 plurality. Lowell gives Washburn 1,584; Gaston, 2,170; Worcester gives Washburn 2,162; Gaston, 3,780, and also elects the Democratic Senator and members of the House. The vote of 122 cities and towns foots up: Washburn, 33,023; Gaston, 30,947. Last year the same towns gave Washburn 46,160; Bird, 2,411. Washburn's plurality last year was about 25,000, which the returns so far indicate has been brought down about one-half. At this election the Republican ticket for State officers is elected, and the Republican Counsellor ticket, together with a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Banks' plurality for State Senator is over 1,500.

Charles Hale is elected to the Legislature from Boston by a large majority.

Boston, Nov. 4—11 p. m.—The vote of Boston, complete, was: Washburn, 7,736; Gaston, 9,114; scattering, 69. Total vote, 16,903, which is a little more than half of that of last year.

The *Journal* office at midnight had returns from 311 towns, giving Washburn 69,426; Gaston, 57,530; scattering, 426.

Of the 40 Senators, the Republicans elect 26. The House will probably be three-fourths Republican. In the Senate two to one are opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor law.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 4.—In this county the Farmers' ticket is elected over the Republican ticket by about 500 majority. Harry Bronson, a leader in the Farmers' movement, is elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy.

Miami County also elects the Farmers' ticket by 500 majority, including two members of the Legislature. There are no State officers voted for in Kansas this fall. The election is for members of the House of Representatives, and for county officers. From present appearances, the farmers will hold the balance of power in the Legislature, and be able to elect the United States Senator to fill Caldwell's vacancy.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 4.—The Farmer's Movement carries this county by about 500 majority over the regular Republican ticket. Bronson is elected Senator to fill a vacancy, and the following members of the House are chosen: Fifty-third District, J. Watts; Fifty-fourth, L. G. Edson; Fifty-fifth, William Roe. J. C. Horton, regular Republican, is elected in the Fifty-second District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.—Reports from Miami County, Kansas, say that the entire Granger ticket, including two Representatives, is elected. Wyandotte County, Kansas, as far as heard from, reports R. B. Taylor, Republican, elected Representative in the Twenty-seventh District by a large majority.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 4.—John Martin, Independent; Ira Johnson, Granger; and J. Welchans, regular Republican, are elected Representatives in this county. The Republican county ticket is elected.

Junction City, Kan., Nov. 4.—The election in this State to-day for members of the Legislature and county officers resulted in this (Davis) county in the election of A. C. Stickney, Independent Republican and farmers' nominee, for Representative. John Price was re-elected Treasurer; B. R. Kiehle was elected Sheriff.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Nov. 4.—The election in this city passed off very quietly, the polls in every precinct closing without any disturbance. The voting on the part of the whites has been quite dull, but the colored vote has not been so good. Some leading Republicans concede the election of Kemper by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. There are no returns in yet from the city precincts, but the indications are that Kemper's majority will not be less than 500 in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 4.—Returns from nineteen out of the twenty-one precincts in this city show that the first estimates as to the Conservative majority were largely behind the official returns. These precincts give Kemper over 1,750 majority. The remaining two precincts will not reduce this majority more than 100. Partial returns from thirty counties indicate that the State has gone Conservative by a large majority over Walker's majority in 1869.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 4.—But little interest was shown in the election to-day. From all quarters the vote is reported one-third short, the falling off in Jackson being from 500 to 600. Ames has a majority in the city estimated at 300, which is a small Republican loss. The Independent candidates for county offices were numerous, as the Democrats had no ticket in this county. There was much delay in counting the votes.

Vicksburg, Nov. 4.—The election passed off quietly, only about half the usual vote being cast. Alcorn has probably carried this city and county. Scratching prevailed to an unprecedented extent at all the polls. Nothing can yet be given as to the general result.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—The Democrats in this city elect their entire ticket, including eighteen delegates and one Senator, by from 13,000 to 14,000 majority. Walford, Democrat, for Comptroller of the State Treasury, with six wards to hear from, has a majority of 11,333. Nothing definite from the State.

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 4.—The election today passed off quietly. It rained nearly all day. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

WASHINGTON.

Views of Mr. Kasson as to the Questions that Will Engage the Attention of Congress—Secretary Richardson on Canal-boat Regulations—An Official Displaced for the Illegal Use of Stamps—Issue of National Bank Notes—Bill for the Repeal of the Salary-Grab Act.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KASSON FOR SPEAKER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Representative Kasson, of Iowa, who has been spoken of as one of the candidates for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, arrived here today. He is not very hopeful about his chances for the Speakership, but is apparently deeply concerned about the composition of the principal committees of the House. He would like to be placed upon the Ways and Means Committee. He was formerly a member and is familiar with the business that is usually referred to that Committee.

It is probable that he will be designed to serve thereon during the next Congress. His opinion is, that the questions which will absorb the attention of the new Congress are those of Finance and Transportation. The first named will, of course, from the nature of things, be paramount; but, next to that in importance, is the transportation question, which he knows the West will especially demand shall be seriously considered. In regard to the management of public affairs at Washington, Mr. Kasson says there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people of the Northwest. They feel that the Government has overreached itself in some respects; that affairs are no longer openly and clearly before their eyes, as they should be, and there is a disposition among citizens of that section of the country to send Representatives to Congress who will not devote their time and attention to self-glorification and aggrandizement, but attend to the legitimate interests of their constituents and the country at large.

DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

A decision has just been rendered by the Secretary of the Treasury, all other or previous interpretations of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, that, under the seventh section of the Steamboat act, ferry-boats, freight-boats, canal-boats, and tow-boats, of less than fifty tons, navigating on rivers only, are equally exempt from the provisions of that section requiring every vessel, with the exceptions named, to carry at least one good, substantial boat, with lines attached, and properly supplied with oars, and kept in good condition at all times and ready for immediate use, and the metallic fire-proof life-boat, which other vessels carrying passengers are required to have.

ELECTION NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Less interest in the result of to-day's elections in the several States is manifested by the people here than for a number of years. The general result in each of the States was previously pretty accurately anticipated. The strength of the Grangers in one or two of the States is all that appears to excite any interest.

BELKNAP'S FIANCEE.

Mrs. Bower, a sister of his former wife, is said to be the lady to whom Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, is soon to be married.

[To the Associated Press.]

ILLEGAL USE OF HIS OFFICIAL STAMP.

Washington, Nov. 4.—A storekeeper in the Fourth District of Kentucky, having written to Omaha to inquire as to his success in a lottery scheme, and used an official stamp to transmit his letter as indorsing one for a reply, has been dismissed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The plates of the new $10 National Bank note will go to press to-morrow, and the new note will be ready for issue in a week or ten days.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

Mathew H. Fulton has been appointed Ganger for the Ninth District of Ohio.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

will on the middle of December report to Congress on 2,500 claims, being 300 or 400 more than last year. The amount involved is upward of $1,000,000, the former award being about $900,000. At least one-third of the claims have been disallowed.

BILL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SALARY-GRAB ACT.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, whose election is assured, will, so his friends here say, upon the assembling of Congress, introduce the following:

"Whereas, Owing to the condition of the country at present, and the critical aspect of financial affairs, and as a bill passed during the last session of this body for the increase of the salaries of the members, after due operation, has been found to be inimical to the best interest of the people, be it resolved that said bill for the increase of salaries is hereby rescinded."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Nomination of Pennsylvania Railroad Directors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—At the Republican caucus of members of the Council to-day for the nomination of Pennsylvania Railroad Directors, Alexander M. Fox, G. Morrison Coates, and John Anspach were re-elected after a heated contest. The requirement for eligibility is that each nominee shall have owned fifty shares of stock for ninety days prior to the election, which takes place this month.

Railroad Troubles in Tennessee.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—*The Commercial's* Knoxville (Tenn.) special says: The strike of the engineers and firemen on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad threatens to assume a dangerous character. Some of the employes yesterday prevented a freight train from leaving by uncoupling the cars. The night passenger and all the freight trains have been discontinued. Col. Baxter, the attorney of the road, is now addressing the employes, explaining to them the trouble to which they are subjecting themselves, and advising a non-interference with the operations of the road.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The trouble on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad has not yet been adjusted, and the men will not allow freight trains to move. No freight has been carried over the road since Friday. The mail trains are running regularly. Great inconvenience is caused to merchants by their inability to receive and ship goods. Several thousand bales of cotton have been here four days.

The Cedar Falls Railroad Tax Case

Des Moines, Nov. 4.—The tax case of those citizens of Cedar Falls who sued to enjoin the 5 per cent tax voted in favor of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway has, after a long litigation, been decided in favor of the railroad company by the Supreme Court of the State, with a penalty amounting to nearly 100 per cent.

FIRES.

Destructive Incendiary Fire at Lebanon, Pa.

Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 4.—An attempt was made last night to burn this city. It was fired in five different places. The incendiaries, however, only succeeded in burning the barns of Josiah Franck and Henry Lauderaulch. The loss of the former is $75,000, and of the latter $60,000.

In Joliet, Ill.; Loss, $3,560.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 4.—A fire broke out in the barn of Mr. Beitz, about 11 o'clock this evening, destroying the barn and the dwelling of Andrew Hollister, adjoining. The loss is about $3,500.

At Cambridge, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 4.—A disastrous fire broke out at Cambridge yesterday morning, and private dispatches received here indicate an extensive conflagration. No particulars as yet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NEW DRESS GOODS,

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At 37 1-2 and 50 cts. per yard, the same goods we have been retailing at 60 and 75 cts. In

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2.—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
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7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant. Forming the stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, or Lever-Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread-Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
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And a Positive Remedy for
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BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,
STONE IN THE BLADDER,
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For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Druggists.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

There was very little doing at the banks to-day, and the partial adjournment of the Board of Trade on account of the city election interfered to some extent with the general trade.

Money continues tight, and is held at 1½ to 2 per cent in the open market.

New York exchange is still quotable at 50c per $1,000 premium.

Currency is still being shipped to New York to some extent, but there is more coming in from the country than is being sent out.

It is beginning to be more and more apparent that the recovery of trade from the present general stagnation throughout the United States will be more slow than was anticipated. There is a vast amount of indebtedness now held in abeyance, but that cannot be paid until there is a market for stocks, bonds, manufactured goods, and commodities generally, that will enable the debtors to sell their property and pay their debts. The mere fact that this great quantity of commodities and securities is being gradually pressed upon the market prevents the reaction of prices and the revival of trade. There is an expectation in the public mind that Congress will do something to relieve the country this winter, and there is reason to apprehend that the popular demand will be for some sort of currency inflation, in order to stimulate speculation and cause an advance in prices by making an advance in the price of gold. But nothing that Congress could do, even if this suicidal policy were adopted, could affect the prices and demand for commodities, stocks, and securities in less than three or four months. It is not probable, however, that any measure of positive inflation will be got through Congress this winter. The financial measures that will stand the best chance will be free banking, with possibly the repeal of the requirement to keep 25 per cent reserve; also, possibly, the authorization of a 3 or 4 per cent bond into which greenbacks shall be convertible at par, and reconvertible at the pleasure of the holder. The repeal of the Legal-Tender act, except with regard to debts contracted prior to the repeal, is also not impossible this winter. The adoption of all three of these measures would, in fact, remedy all the principal evils of our present contracted inflexible currency system, and put it on a sound basis. But none of these would cause a re-inflation of credit sufficient to overcome the present stagnation in a few months. Business will have to revive on a more solid foundation and in a more legitimate way than by inflation, when it revives at all. It seems probable, therefore, that the extensions now being granted to merchants, manufacturers, traders, and speculators on their maturing indebtedness, will have to be for a longer time than the usual three, six, and nine months. The fact is, the indebtedness is too great for trade to revive while attempting to carry this load of debt along and pay it off in the usual way. Practically, though perhaps not legally, there will have to be a line drawn between the debts now existing and the new ones made hereafter. The merchants and manufacturers, like the banks, will have to begin business on a new basis of credits, holding the old debts off under some generally understood arrangement until the revival of trade and speculation will permit the marketing of property to pay them.

THE PROFITS OF SILVER COINAGE.

Much ridicule is being made, in various quarters, of the so-called resumption by the Government of specie payments in silver coin. The extent of the payments of silver by the Treasury certainly look very petty when called by the sounding title of "specie payments." Nevertheless we see no reason why an important addition to the volume of circulating medium in the country cannot be made by the increase of silver coins, and the process of coining silver at the same time be profitable to the Treasury. The Government can buy plenty of fine silver bars (pure silver) in the market at $1.25, or, at most, $1.26 per ounce, paying for it in gold at that price. The Mint turns this pure silver into "standard silver" by making it one-tenth alloy. At $1.26 in gold per ounce for fine silver, the "standard" silver costs the Mint $1.13 4-10 per ounce. This standard silver is coined into half-dollars or other fractional coins at the rate of 385.08-10 grains to the dollar, and pays these out at par with currency, or at the rate of $1.24 4-10 cents per ounce of standard silver. The net profit, therefore, of debasing the silver and coining it into legal-tender money is 9¾ per cent on the gold paid for the pure silver. This profit covers the present premium on gold, and leaves a margin of over 2 per cent profit besides.

There is a great popular demand for silver coin. The First National Bank in this city receives a host of letters every day from country banks proposing to buy silver coin and pay 1 or 2 per cent premium for it. At the National Treasury there is a flood of applications to get silver at par for currency. As long as the Treasury can buy fine silver at $1.26 gold per ounce, there is no reason why the coinage of silver should not be increased. It is possible, however, that, if the Government purchases were increased very much, the price of fine silver would advance so as to make its purchase and coinage unprofitable, and for this reason the supply of silver coins from the Mint will probably be limited to between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 per month.

In any legitimate attempt at specie resumption, the Government would, of course, disregard the premium on gold over currency, and in this case there would be, as above stated, a profit of 9¾ per cent in redeeming greenbacks with silver instead of gold.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	10,868	6,204	1,979	4,305
Wheat, bu	128,650	135,340	98,028	51,090
Corn, bu	107,485	75,520	153,792	175,073
Oats, bu	83,660	39,625	24,141	25,198
Rye, bu	5,608	7,254	....	....
Barley, bu	34,220	50,410	1,790	6,891
Grass seed, lbs	60,855	52,235	60,820	6,890
Flax seed, lbs	313,160	107,680	12,500	133,100
Broom-corn, lbs	67,300	47,400	25,000	....
Cured meats, lbs	118,700	111,800	554,651	303,468
Beef, brls	....	350	382	320
Pork, brls	....	212	610	864
Lard, lbs	31,850	11,530	579,248	245,780
Tallow, lbs	33,160	7,690	52,839	37,760
Butter, lbs	85,540	53,138	49,700	22,000
Dressed hogs, No.	49	8	....	....
Live hogs, No.	16,620	7,324	7,218	7,574
Cattle, No.	2,956	2,969	1,019	1,043
Sheep, No.	1,097	267	184	....
Hides, lbs	78,020	49,540	60,596	42,500
Highwines, brls	58	339	114	111
Wool, lbs	62,670	19,360	62,670	19,360
Potatoes, bu	2,248	16,971	1,090	1,926
Lumber, m feet	3,425	12,634	1,639	1,178
Shingles, m	3,020	1,230	977	800
Lath, m	440	1,155	179	168
Salt, brls	630	4,700	2,150	2,008

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,271 bu wheat; 5,618 bu corn; 2,767 bu oats; 230 bu rye; 5,806 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 285 cars wheat; 161 cars corn; 6,000 bu high mixed do, and 5,800 bu No. 2 do by canal; 30 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 37 cars barley. Total (518 cars), 206,000 bu.

The Board of Trade adjourned at 1 o'clock to-day to give its members an opportunity to do their duty by themselves and their country, without reference to foreign issues. In consequence, there was no afternoon session, though deliveries were in order up to 3 o'clock, as usual.

Some orders arrived here to-day from Memphis for drugs, which is a little out of the usual way, most of those stores being obtained from St. Louis. The promptitude of Chicago's response to the call for aid has evidently awakened a responsive feeling in that much-suffering city on the banks of the Lower Mississippi.

The leading produce markets were generally dull to-day, and the principal breadstuffs were weak. The election occupied a good deal of attention on the part of those who attended the session of the Board of Trade, and kept away many members who are usually to be found on 'Change. The shipping movement was, however, rather more animated than heretofore, and the supply of cash grain not excessive. The agreeable change in the weather was generally looked upon as favorable to a rather late closing of the season of navigation.

The dry goods market was dull, and the quotations of prints, bleached and brown cottons, ticks, stripes, and some other lines were "cut down" ½@1c. In the grocery market there were few changes, a reduction of an ⅛c in sugars being the only alteration noted. Trade continues quiet, buyers showing no inclination to order beyond meeting immediate wants. Butter and cheese sold to a fair aggregate at former quotations, where, at the moment, the feeling seems tolerably firm. Coal, wood, and pig-iron continue dull as previously quoted. There were no changes in the canned goods and fish markets. Dried fruits were selling freely at tolerably full prices. With the exception of a slight reduction in prunes and citron, the quotations were unchanged. Oils met with a fair inquiry at steady prices. Paints, colors, and putty remain inactive.

The yard trade in lumber continues fair, and prices were without alteration. The receipts at the wholesale market were again light, and the day was very quiet. The hardware merchants report a fair business in their line of goods, and no quotable changes in prices for the metals and domestic iron. Nails were quoted at $4.50 net, and German plow and English tool-steel a trifle lower. Building materials, naval stores, and cooperage were dull and unchanged. A fair trade in drugs and chemicals was reported, and few changes in prices, though the market is generally easy, in sympathy with New York. The demand for potatoes continues good, and former prices were fully sustained. There were few changes in green fruits, the demand being moderate, except for apples, which, however, were easier, though in good shipping demand. Poultry and game were plentiful, especially live ducks, and, with a light local, trade prices were weak and unsettled, except for grouse in good condition. There were no new features in the wool, hay, hop, broom corn, seed, or hide markets.

Highwines were in moderate demand for small lots, and firm at the recent decline, at 88c, which was willingly paid for all that was wanted, the stocks being small, and the reported receipts light. A total of 150 brls was reported sold at 88c, in lots of 50 brls each.

Lake freights were active and firm at yesterday's rates, at 7c for corn and 8c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Carriers were satisfied to obtain these figures, and shippers willingly took all that were offered, if they were ready to load "right away." The market closed steady. A total of fifteen charters was reported, which will carry out 140,000 bu wheat and 250,000 bu corn. To Boston corn was taken on through rate at 28c. An offer was made to-day to give 45c per bu (gold) to carry wheat through to Liverpool on lake sailing vessel; the owner refused this, but offered to take 50c in gold.

Provisions were rather quiet and generally steady, with an upward tendency, notwithstanding the fact that live hogs were a shade easier. Mess pork was unchanged except a slight downward shading on the December option, and prime mess was quoted 25c per brl lower. Lard was in moderate demand, but a trifle firmer. Meats were in much better request, but were not freely offered at present quotations; hence numerous orders were left unfilled, as buyers were not prepared to advance their views while hogs are weak. The outlook for a fair order demand is much better now than heretofore, though the recent rise in through freights has considerably increased the cost of laying product down in Liverpool. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, $11.75@11.87½; new do, cash or seller November, $11.50@11.55; do seller December, $11.30@11.40; seller January, $11.50@11.62½; seller February, $11.87½@12.00; prime mess pork, $10.25@10.50; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller November, 6½@6⅝c for old, and 6¾@6⅞c for new, do, seller December, 6⅞c; do, seller January, $6.87½@7.00; do, seller February, $7.20@7.25. Green hams at 6½@7¼c; do, seller December, 6½@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8¼c. Green shoulders at 3¼@3⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¼@5⅜c; do short clear, 5½@5⅝c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 3⅞c; do Cumberlands, 5¼@5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5¾c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; do long cut hams, 7¼@7½c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6c for shoulders; 7c for clear ribs; 7⅜c for short clear; and 12@13½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $8.75@9.00; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6½@6¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork (old) at $11.75; 500 brls do, special brand, at $11.87½; 300 brls new mess at $11.50; 500 brls do, seller January, at $11.50; 200 brls prime mess and 300 brls extra prime do on private terms; 200 tcs lard at 6⅛c (loose); 750 tcs do, seller February, at 7⅛c; 250 tcs do (last evening) at 7⅛c; 150,000 lbs (old) short clear at 5c; 250 boxes long and short clear, equal quantities, at 6c; 20,000 lbs green hams (16-lbs) at 6⅛c.

Dressed hogs do not yet arrive in sufficient numbers to establish a market. A few were sold this morning to butchers at $4.37½ per 100 lbs.

Flour was more active, but again a shade easier, in sympathy with wheat, and in consequence of larger receipts, with light shipments yesterday. Exporters bid $4.75@5.25 for good to choice spring extras, and $5.25@5.37½ for favorite brands of do, which several holders accepted, though those figures are stated to be below the cost of production. But the outlook is rather blue, as dealers seem to think a further decline in wheat is very probable, which would involve another cutting down in prices. The city trade took hold sparingly. Buckwheat flour was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (Silver Plume) at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.62½; 100 brls spring extras (Watertown Fancy) at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.50; 400 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls do at $5.10; 1,550 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.25; 100 brls do (Oak Grove) at $3.75; 50 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.25. Total, 3,850 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The market closed at the following range of prices:

Fair to good white winter	$6.75@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00@ 9.25
Red winter	5.75@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.00@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.50@ 5.00
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75@ 6.50
Patent do	8.00@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00@ 4.00
Common do	2.50@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.35@ 4.50
Buckwheat do	7.75@ 9.50
Bran	11.00@11.50

Wheat was dull and ⅜c lower, though reported higher in Liverpool. Our receipts were again large (95,000 bu inspected in this morning), and the New York Produce Exchange was not in session, which caused a great many buyers to hold back, as they generally do not care to operate in the absence of Eastern advices. Hence the market was heavy during a great part of the session. There was a fair amount of cash wheat purchased in the morning, much of it ostensibly for shipment, but the demand fell off about noon, leaving the trading to the speculative element, who could not hold up the market. A good many of the shorts filled in during the recent strength, so that the market is now probably less short than usual, and there is not much confidence in the future to bring out a strong speculative inquiry. The market was weak because nearly everybody expected that it will be so in the future. Our stocks of wheat show a moderate decrease during the past week, but we have more of the speculative grade in store now than ten days ago, and this determines the tendency of prices. The shipping movement continue fair, however, in proportion to the receipts. Seller December opened this morning at $1.01¾, fell to $1.00⅝, rose to $1.01, and drooped to $1.00½, closing at $1.00⅝. Seller the month sold at 99½c@$1.00¼, closing at 99¾, and cash No. 2 spring closed nominally firm at the last-named figure. Northwestern No. 2 sold at $1.02@1.03 in Northwestern, and at $1.00½@1.01 in other houses, but at the close not more than $1.00½ could be obtained anywhere, the orders for that grade being all filled. No. 1 spring was in fair demand, early, at $1.05@1.06 for Northwestern, in N. W., and $1.03½ elsewhere, and at $1.02 for straight, but closed dull and nominal. No. 3 spring was in very good demand at 96c, and rejected at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.02; 11,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05½; 2,000 bu do at $1.05; 8,000 bu do at $1.03½; 19,800 bu do at $1.00¾; 67,200 bu do at $1.00; 9,200 bu do at 99¾c; 2,500 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03; 1,200 bu do at at $1.02; 6,400 bu do at $1.01; 1,600 bu do at $1.00⅝c; 14,000 bu do at $1.00½; 27,600 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 2,800 bu rejected spring at 91c. Total, 177,700 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged ⅛c lower, being very weak during the first part of the session, and there were no depressing advices from other points. The facts in the case seemed to be that several holders thought the small arrivals would strengthen the market, and make it a good time to sell; and there were too many of this opinion, as the pressure to realize was quite heavy. The shippers held off till towards noon, when they stepped in and took hold rather freely, which produced a reaction in the tone, causing a recovery to opening quotations as the speculative element took hold more freely when they found that the cash corn was wanted. Our stock of No. 2 shows an increase of 40,000 bu during the past week, though the total of all grades has decreased more than 25,000 bu. The movement of yesterday and to-day, will effect a further decrease. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35⅝c, declined to 35⅛c, and advanced to 35⅝c at the close. Seller December sold at 36½@37⅛c, closing at 37c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed with firm holders at 35c; short receipts of do at 35½c; and high mixed at 36¼c. Rejected closed at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 17,200 bu high mixed and No. 2 at 36c; 8,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 28,000 bu do at 35⅜c; 10,400 bu do at 35⅝c; 112,000 bu do at 35½c; 55,000 bu No. 2 at 35⅝c; 45,600 bu do at 35¼c; 800 bu rejected at 35c; 1,200 bu do at 34⅜c; 4,800 bu do at 34½c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 36⅝c afloat. Total, 294,000 bu.

Oats were dull and very weak, declining ⅜@1c from the reduced quotations of yesterday; the only incentive to the movement, aside from sympathy with wheat and corn, being the fact that receipts were about four times larger than the reported shipments. There was no demand, and everybody seemed anxious to sell. The opening sales were made at 29⅝c seller December. The market then fell to 29c, and closed firmer at 29¼c. Seller the month opened at 28⅜c, and, with cash No. 2, declined to 27⅞c; closing with 27⅞c bid, and 28c asked. Rejected closed tame at 25½c. Cash sales were reported of 19,200 bu No. 2 at 28c; 17,400 bu do at 27⅞c; 1,800 bu rejected at 25½c; 1,800 bu do at 25c; 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 28c. Total, 42,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, the sparse offerings being all taken at the outside quotations of yesterday. Sales were limited to 2,800 bu No. 2 at 61c, and that price was bid at the close for car-lots in good shipping houses. Rejected was nominal at 57c.

Barley was more active, and advanced 4c per bu on No. 2, and 2c on No. 3, under a very good demand, both for cash and future delivery, which would have absorbed two or three times as much as was offered on the market. No. 2 opened at $1.30, and advanced to $1.33 at the close. No. 3 closed firm at 96c, except in the Rock Island, the receipts of that house being at a discount. Seller December sold at $1.33@1.35 for No. 2, and at 96c for No. 3. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 18,000 bu do at $1.32; 5,200 bu do at $1.31; 800 bu do at $1.30; 800 bu No. 3 at 96½c; 7,200 bu do at 96c; 1,600 bu do at 95c; 800 bu do at 94½c; 400 bu do at 94c; 1,800 bu rejected at 68c; 1,200 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 66c; 3,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu by sample at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.26; 400 bu do at 93c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 59,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 1, 1873.	Oct. 25, 1873.	Nov. 2, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	....	....	....
No. 2 red	....	....	50
No. 3 winter	1,228	3,194	1,507
Rejected winter	310	310	1,722
No. 1 spring	279	279	....
No. 2 spring	16,428	22,077	54,217
No. 3 spring	280,657	214,860	438,681
No. 1 N. W. spring	67,644	86,397	163,173
No. 2 N. W. spring	44,864	68,615	32,096
Rejected spring	169,605	184,796	21,514
No grade spring	28,757	40,597	54,369
	....	....	329
Total	609,772	621,115	768,058
CORN.			
White	....	....	....
Yellow	376	376	....
No. 1	31,143	33,088	2,551
High mixed	67,334	66,956	12,437
No. 2	463,798	515,516	198,023
Rejected	1,680,669	1,641,856	1,340,272
No. 2 kiln dried	90,449	111,324	7,404
Rejected kiln dried	968	1,634	5,985
No grade	2,412	3,094	1,861
Total	2,337,149	2,363,844	1,568,533
OATS.			
No. 1	10,617	4,678	5,300
No. 2 white	61,598	53,178	....
No. 2	256,849	247,404	662,649
Rejected	63,927	62,130	96,748
No grade	2,307	2,648	1,516
Total	395,298	370,038	766,213
RYE.			
No. 1	1,693	1,655	5,212
No. 2	55,678	87,057	152,204
Rejected	1,646	776	9,177
No grade	100	100	....
Total	59,117	89,588	166,593
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	156,152	223,015	137,065
No. 3	221,169	225,362	144,478
Rejected	84,839	76,977	66,464
No grade	....	....	1,238
Total	462,611	525,810	349,245

Total of all kinds of grain, 3,823,947 bu. These figures show an increase during the past week of 25,260 bu oats; and a decrease of 11,353 bu wheat; 26,695 bu corn; 30,471 bu rye; 63,199 bu barley. Total decrease, 106,458 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 4.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast rather quieter. Cargoes of corn off coast steady. Liverpool—Wheat fair inquiry; California, 12s 9d@13s 6d; spring, 11s 7d@12s. Stocks in London—Wheat, 275,000 to 300,000 quarters; corn, 50,000 to 75,000 quarters.

PORK PRODUCTS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Oct. 28, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	696	....	1,565,390	890,971	368,476
London	222	....	92,937	47,338	....
Glasgow	....	18,753	....	96,760	354,396
Bristol	....	....	112,360	60,000	284,198
Marseilles	....	322,666	5,401	....	373,583
Oporto	....	6,710	....	....	....
Bremen	30	62,017	....	....	....
Hamburg	....	812,008	128,990	225,349	....
Antwerp	....	483,712	....	14,700	....
West Indies	1,546	511,944	216,864	5,573	21,000
B. N. A. Col.	1,241	2,500	....	....	....
B. Guiana	225	10,090	3,250	2,480	....
Venezuela	....	7,500	884	....	6,007
Brazil	5	17,561	....	....	....
Total	3,965	2,255,708	2,129,081	1,443,641	1,417,570
Previous week	2,036	8,591,081	2,728,399	1,903,674	621,797
Week Oct. 14	2,293	6,351,600	2,522,223	1,879,914	1,659,675
Week Oct. 7	3,369	4,848,060	3,218,845	2,024,840	1,424,381
Week Sept. 30	1,684	3,722,749	2,269,023	1,272,624	327,398
Week Sept. 23	3,353	4,324,573	2,417,364	2,242,439	689,520
Oct. 29, '72	2,451	4,090,744	1,748,426	930,873	846,543

And 1,386 pkgs beef; 42,656 lbs butter; 80,180 lbs stearine; 313,676 lbs grease.

And from Nov. 1 to Oct. 28, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-'73.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.
Pork, brls	175,567	160,285	156,332
Beef, brls, tcs	69,977	100,192	138,582
Lard, lbs	185,919,171	173,159,735	99,953,305
Bacon, lbs	301,029,096	208,123,498	72,034,404
Butter, lbs	3,860,495	5,290,178	6,703,368
Cheese, lbs	87,929,412	67,327,229	72,393,078
Tallow, lbs	56,688,884	59,824,083	84,563,218

The foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Oct. 28, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all the United States ports, from No. 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, 1872:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams, and shoulders, lbs.
New York	175,567	185,319,171	301,029,096
Boston	51,221	21,371,754	99,743,944
Portland	8,550	4,688,191	8,263,467
Philadelphia	9,966	2,588,449	6,173,724
Baltimore	14,971	11,595,806	9,776,539
New Orleans	1,246	2,904,510	318,000
Montreal, 21 weeks	2,190	2,792,470	5,925,300
Total Nov. 1, '72, to Oct. 29, '73	263,711	231,260,351	431,230,070
Total all U.S. pts., Nov. 1, '71, to Oct. 31, '72	283,392	205,453,369	263,849,962
Increase	....	25,806,982	167,380,108
Decrease	19,681	....	....

The imports of provisions into the United Kingdom, for the month ending Sept. 30, for four years:

	1873. cwts.	1872. cwts.	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.
Pork, salted	199,985	180,109	227,734	149,253
Pork, fresh	5,901	5,700	21,824	18,619
Beef, salted	166,919	145,117	205,687	126,791
Beef, fresh	35,722	27,266	10,884	7,007
Bacon	2,160,353	1,532,224	*768,813	*451,875
Hams	162,640	125,993	....	....
Meats	54,225	40,461	20,163	21,351
Lard	534,088	550,182	359,558	150,845
Butter	925,851	809,773	954,616	793,341
Cheese	1,010,271	798,196	874,424	672,649
Tallow, &c	1,083,191	1,006,327	984,141	928,220

EXPORTS.

	1873. cwts.	1872. cwts.	1871. cwts.	1870. cwts.
Butter	32,897	38,941	40,171	40,091
Cheese	12,928	13,459	15,902	17,940
Tallow, &c	36,846	86,854	105,997	29,349

*Bacon and hams.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.78@1.81 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—Have met with a moderate order demand, prices ruling pretty steady: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BAGGING—The past week has been a very quiet one in this department. Comparatively few orders were placed, and those few were for small amounts, and were generally filled at a concession from last week's prices. Starks are now quoted at 37c, while Lewiston, Ludlow, American, and Amoskeag have each reduced a ½c. Stocks are light, and, as production is being materially curtailed, holders seem to think there will be no further important decline. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks rule dull and weak. We quote: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32c; Amoskeag A, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—There has been a fair trade during the week, all things considered, the lower grades being mostly inquired for, and inferior brush is quoted higher. Choice corn moves slowly. There are instances where prices have been shaded a trifle, but stocks here are light, and dealers as a rule are not disposed to accept lower prices. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8½c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5¼@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull and weak, though not quotably lower, as prices are already down to the hard pan. It is estimated that the present stock of common brick is not far from 30,000,000. We repeat quotations: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $35.00@80.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There has been a reasonably active movement in this staple since our last weekly review, at prices differing but slightly from those current during the previous week. The continued firmness at the East has insured a fair margin for shippers, and into their hands a very considerable portion of the daily receipts have found their way. The local demand also continues steadily good, and for all offerings desirable for table use ready sale is found at good prices, or at 25@30c. There are no large stocks here, and holders are not anxious to realize soon at very full prices. We quote: Choice yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

CANNED GOODS—The changes in this market within the past half-dozen days have been few and unimportant. Here, as in other departments, trade is slack, but the absence of the usual demand has not as yet had any appreciable effect upon values, the general market retaining the firm tone that characterized it earlier in the season. Holders seem well aware that there is no overplus of the goods in this line, and they are making no effort to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 ℔	$2.25@ 2.50
Peaches, 3 ℔	3.25@ 3.75
Pears, 2 ℔	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 ℔	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 ℔	3.50@ 3.75
Quinces, 2 ℔	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 ℔, new	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.75@ 3.00
Blackberries, 2 ℔	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 ℔	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 ℔, new	1.75@ 2.05
Tomatoes, 3 ℔, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	3.00@ 3.20
Peas, 2 ℔, pod, new	2.50@ 2.70
Peas, 2 ℔, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 ℔	2.75@ 3.00
Succotash, 2 ℔	2.40@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 ℔	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 ℔	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 ℔, full weight	1.25@ 1.50
Oysters, 2 ℔s, full weight	2.20@ 2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 ℔	2.75@ 3.30
Oregon salmon, new, 2 ℔	4.00@ 4.50

CHEESE—Business has been only moderately active. The policy of restricting orders to small quantities just to meet immediate requirements is still being pursued; and while prices have been tolerably well sustained, there is a weak undertone to the market that promises to develop into a decline before the advent of cold weather. Jobbers are carrying unusually light stocks, keeping only enough goods on hand to meet the current wants of their trade. Following are the quotations: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Trade continues dull at a majority of the yards, a few of the leading dealers only doing anything more than a fair business. Prices range about the same as a week ago, where they may be considered steady. Following are the quotations: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet and unchanged, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The trade compares very favorably with that of the preceding weeks, and, although the market is weak from sympathy with New York, very few changes are reported. The system of purchasing small quantities and working stocks down as low as possible, now almost universally adopted, has had the effect of bringing many interior jobbers to this market who previously went to New York, they finding it much more to their advantage as well as convenience, under present circumstances, to purchase here. The changes noted to-day are in citric acid, chloroform and gum camphor, each being easier. We quote:

Acid, citric, ℔	$1.40 @	1.50
Acid, oxalic, ℔	30 @	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, ℔	56 @	60
Ammonia, carb, ℔	25 @	30
Asafoetida, ℔	45 @	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tonga, ℔	90 @	1.00
Borax, ref., ℔	30 @	35
Blue-vitrol, ℔	14 @	15
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	[illegible] @	1.15
Cream tartar, pure, ℔	1.50 @	1.55
Cochineal, Hond., ℔	45 @	50
Chloroform, ℔	90 @	1.00
Glycerine, 1 ℔ bulk, ℔	1.25 @	1.30
Gum Arabic, picked	75 @	80
Gum Arabic, sorts	30 @	35
Gum camphor, ℔	28 @	30
Gum opium, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gum shellac, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glue, white, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iodine, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lye, cone, case	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morphia, sulph., oz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, bergamot, Sand., ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, castor, gal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potassa, chlor., ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potassium, cyan, fused, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potassium, iod., ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potash, Babbitt's, case	6.25 @	6.75
Quinine, sulph., oz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Red precip., ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Root ipecac, powd., ℔	1.70 @	1.75
Root rhei, E. I., powd., ℔	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., ℔	12 @	16
Sulphur, ℔	4½ @	5

EGGS—The trade has been very fair and with moderate receipts. Prices have ruled strong at 23@25c, until within the last few days, when, owing to increased offerings, lower prices were accepted. To-day sales were made at 22@23c, the bulk of the sales being at the outside figure.

FEATHERS—Were slow and easy, as follows: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 65@67c, from first hands; jobbing price, 75@78c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Dullness still characterizes this market, and an easy feeling prevails in consequence, though if we except whitefish, which have eased off another 10c, there has been no quotable decline in any description. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Some improvement has taken place in the situation of this market. There is a noticeable increase in the demand, both for domestic and for foreign fruits, and, with a few exceptions, prices are firmer than on the date of our last review—the exceptions being prunes, which are ½c lower, and citron, in which 2c decline is noted. Raisins are selling freely, and are firmer. Peaches are in light stock, and have advanced a fraction during the week. Apples, berries, and cherries are held at full prices. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@7c; citron, 36@38c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6¾@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@26c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 29@30c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chilis walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—No radical changes have taken place in the grocery market during the week. Trade has improved a little, and the prevalent feeling is rather firmer and more confident, but there is still noticeable a lack of activity and the general market cannot be quoted strong. Sugars declined are ⅛c to-day, which was the only change noted. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29¾c; fancy Rio, 26½@26¾c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25¾c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26¾c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25¾@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10⅝@10¾c; B, 10⅜@10½c; extra C, 10¼@10⅜c; C No. 2, 9⅞@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9½c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 8¾@9¼c; do, fair, 8¼@8¾c; common, 7¼@8c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; Golden West, 5@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples have moved quite freely during the week, orders from the South and West being numerous and liberal. The offerings have increased, and to-day the market was a trifle easier for car lots. Grapes were in light supply and firm. Cranberries are in moderate jobbing demand at no change in prices. We quote: Lemons, $9.00@10.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $2.75@4.00 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears, in brls, $6.00@8.00. Catawba grapes, 11½@12½c per ℔; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ₩ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $8.00@9.00 per brl. We note sales of 12 cars, or 1,720 brls, green apples (Hennings) as follows: 760 brls at $3.40; 431 brls at $3.35; 150 brls at $3.25; 300 brls at $3.30; 150 brls at $3.00.

HOPS—The market for the past week has been quiet, consumers buying from hand to mouth only. Prices are unchanged, though the New York market is reported easy, owing to liberal importations of Bavarians, and, apparently, a desire to realize by importers. We repeat former quotations: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

HIDES—This market is still dull and depressed. Shippers are not operating to any extent, and the local trade are buying sparingly. The offerings have not been very large, country shippers having withheld their consignments, and consequently hides have accumulated in the interior. A decline of 2c has occurred during the week. Prices in this market are now lower than for several years. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; veal kip, 10c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 15@16c; dry flint, 17@18c; long-haired deacon skins, 45@50c; grubby, scored, cut, or other-wise damaged, two-thirds price.

HAY—The shipping demand has been very light, owing to the scarcity of money, and the market ruled dull and easy, wholesale prices being about 50c lower than last week. At the moment a slight improvement in the demand is reported. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade in the aggregate is fair, and prices for domestic iron are without quotable change; though shaded now and then for large quantities, or in instances where other cities compete for the trade. We note a decline in German plow and English tool steel. Imported stock is generally weak. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	₩ ℔
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₩ ℔
German plow steel	10½ @12c	₩ ℔
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ ℔
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ ℔
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ ℔
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	₩ ℔

LEATHER—The market remains inactive and weak. Orders are few and small, and are being filled at a concession from the quotations. We make no change in our list, as values are at present little better than nominal.

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₩ ℔	40@ 42
Kip, ₩ ℔	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 ℔s	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 ℔s	1.00@ 1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a fair trade for the week, it comparing very favorably with that of last year at this time. Prices are uniformly steady as given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8¼c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10⅞c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8⅜c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5¼c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 ℔s, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Are in moderate demand. Quotations are now on a basis of $4.50 net, as follows: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $6.87½c.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We repeat: Manila rope, ₩ ℔, 17½c; sisal rope, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ ℔, 20@25c; marline, ₩ ℔, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ ℔, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Lard and linseed oils have declined 1@2c since our last review, but other descriptions remain steady and comparatively firm. Business is not active, though the movement is quite up to general expectations. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 80@85c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG-IRON—The market is inactive, and prices are weak and unsettled, the annexed quotations being freely shaded: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $52.00; do, No. 2, $50.00; do, No. 3, $56.00; do, No. 4, $50.00; do, No. 5, $52.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $52.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Remain dull at former quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	[illegible]
English red lead	11.00
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per ℔	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermillion	[illegible]
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½@3⅝c
In bladders	4@4½c

POTATOES—The demand for potatoes keeps pace with the supply, and all good lots sell about as soon as they arrive. Peachblows bring $1.10@1.15, and rose 90c@$1.05 in car lots, and Peachblows $1.20@1.25 per bu from store. We note sales of 1 car Peerless at $1.05; 1 car early rose at $1.00; 2 cars peachblow at $1.10; 1 car Michigan do at $1.15; 1 car peachblow, frosted, at 65c, all delivered; 300 bu from store at $1.20.

POULTRY AND GAME—The cold, disagreeable weather has caused dealers to prefer dressed to live poultry, and the latter has been very hard to sell except at liberal concessions, while choice dressed has met with fair prices. Game has been plentiful, and prairie chickens sold readily, while ducks, snipe, and venison were dull and lower. The market is full of ducks to-day, and they are very slow of sale at any price. We quote: Live chickens, $1.50@2.50; do dressed, $2.00@3.25; ducks, $2.50@3.75; geese, $8.00@9.00; turkeys, 8@10c; dressed do, 9@10c; prairie chickens, $3.50@4.00; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.25@1.37½; mallard ducks, $1.50@2.00 per doz; small ducks, 85c@$1.00; snipe, 75c; venison saddles, 12½@14c.

SEEDS—There has been a moderate trade in timothy and flax seeds, the former closing quiet and easier. Early in the week timothy was in request and firm at $2.50@2.75 for medium to prime, but the demand falling off, prices ruled easier at $2.40@2.65. Flax sold at $1.55@1.60. Clover is quotable nominally at $5.00@5.25; millet sold at 60c, and Hungarian at 60@65c; buckwheat, $1.00@1.10. The market to-day was quiet but steady. We note sales of 173 bags timothy at $2.65; 17 bags do at $2.60; 2½ cars flax at $1.60.

SALT—Continues in good demand and steady at the following prices: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C, $2.15; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $1.75.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were moderately active at unchanged rates, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth-class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in [illegible]
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	50	1.00	50	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	1.24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	[illegible]	60	30	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	60	30	[illegible]
Cleveland	35	45	22½	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	[illegible]	60	30	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	1.15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	73	1.35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburgh and Richmond	77	1.54	[illegible]	[illegible]

TEAS—Are moving on a liberal scale at unchanged prices. The market rules steady and firm, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; [illegible] common imperial, [illegible] good to choice [illegible] Japan, [illegible] Oolong, [illegible]

TOBACCO—We continue to quote: FINE CUT—Extra, $1.00@1.10; choice, 65@70c; medium, 50@60c; poor to common, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 55@60c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is dull and sells chiefly at our inside quotations: Beech, $9.50@10.00; maple, $10.50@11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—There has been no change. The market is lifeless, and prices are entirely nominal. Stocks are light and in the hands of a few, who, owing to the supposed lightness of stocks in this country, look upon the future with confidence. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,956	16,620	1,097
Tuesday	1,250	17,500	1,000
Total	4,206	34,120	2,097
Same time last week	5,973	34,384	2,311
Week before last	7,093	15,686	2,272

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,019	7,218	184

CATTLE—We must again quote the market unchanged in its general features. Certainly there was no perceptible improvement either in the character of the demand or in prices, while as to the quality of the stock offered for sale it was about the poorest seen in the yards this season. Among the fresh receipts were a few droves of well-matured, well-fatted beeves, but the stale cattle (of which there were between 7,000 and 8,000) were with few exceptions of low grade, for which there were no buyers at over $3.75. Nelson Morris was the only Eastern buyer who operated with any freedom, and his purchases were by no means as liberal as in ante-panic times. About 500 head fell into his hands, at $3.50@3.70 for Texans, and at $4.00@5.37½ for natives. Feeders were in fair attendance, but their orders were mostly for car-load lots, and the aggregate of their purchases was rather small. Common, rough, thinnish lots sold at $2.50@2.75, while good to prime young stock steers fetched $3.00@3.50. Butchers operated chiefly in Texas stock, at $1.75@2.50, though a few native cows and steers were taken, the former at $2.25@3.00, and the latter at $3.50@3.75. The day's sales about reached the fresh receipts, so that, if nothing was accomplished toward clearing out the stale cattle, sellers had the satisfaction of knowing that there was no further accumulation. The market closed weak and unsettled for anything below second-class. There are enough common cattle now in the yards to meet all probable demands for at least a week to come.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 ℔s and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 ℔s	5.00@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 ℔s	4.25@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 ℔s	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 ℔s	2.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 ℔s	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
46 good steers	1,250	$4.75
16 choice steers	1,165	5.20
47 fair steers	1,222	4.00
6 calves	425	3.00
13 cows	922	2.37½
34 good steers	1,268	4.25
38 fair steers	1,112	4.12½
30 choice steers	1,426	5.30
12 scallawags	1,147	2.37½
65 Texas cattle	748	2.00
66 good steers	1,216	4.40
40 Texas cows	788	1.75
23 Texas cows	812	1.90
15 Texas cows	865	2.35
25 Texas cows	800	2.25
22 Texas cows	839	2.25
23 Texas cows	848	2.25
16 choice steers	1,362	5.37½
40 medium steers	1,200	4.00
32 choice steers	1,371	5.20
31 good steers	1,380	5.30
16 good steers	1,213	4.50
17 butchers' steers	[illegible]	3.50
26 good steers	1,297	4.50
102 good steers	1,340	5.05
99 Texas steers	1,236	3.70

HOGS—The forenoon's sales did not make a very good showing, buyers seeming afraid to take hold until the extent of the day's receipts could be more definitely learned. The attendance of packers was larger than on any previous day since the present season's operations commenced, no less than six firms being represented, but up to midday they had not invested to any large extent, and holders began to fear that they would be called upon to make further concessions. Later, however, the demand from that quarter showed decided improvement. Finding that the arrivals would not much exceed, if they reached, 17,000 head, packers took hold in good earnest, and, under the competition, prices stiffened, closing sales showing an advance of 5@10c in packers' grades. About all sold, and the market closed firm at $3.50@3.75 for heavy, and at $3.50@3.85 for light. Sales were mostly at $3.55@3.70.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
155	184	$3.60	63	264	$3.70	50	300	$3.75
64	271	3.60	59	196	3.85	54	305	3.70
69	289	3.45	62	219	3.70	102	300	3.75
49	181	3.55	55	189	3.75	52	290	3.75
40	194	3.85	105	252	3.65	45	252	3.75
61	206	3.50	36	180	3.85	40	189	3.70
66	216	3.62½	57	266	3.65	104	305	3.55
53	207	3.70	96	187	3.65	61	269	3.55
90	186	3.75	29	310	3.50	49	251	3.55
94	188	3.65	56	209	3.55	61	209	3.55
35	232	3.87½	70	178	3.50	61	292	3.60
60	245	3.70	53	263	3.65	53	178	3.80
84	206	3.87½	53	286	3.65	62	233	3.62½
56	246	3.55	84	263	3.60	55	236	3.65
55	271	3.57½	56	260	3.25	59	265	3.65
52	239	3.55	97	150	3.65	51	[illegible]	3.60
52	254	3.70	79	243	3.62½	46	207	3.85
42	358	3.60	124	298	3.65	72	292	3.70
38	346	3.90	56	220	3.65	55	289	3.60
51	215	3.65	29	243	3.70	48	294	3.80
71	262	3.60	54	300	3.60	50	200	3.80
70	291	3.60	44	329	3.70	44	177	3.80
50	204	3.75	65	190	3.80	38	282	3.70
108	272	3.60	103	298	3.70			

SHEEP—This market remains in statu quo. There was the usual inquiry for common to good qualities to supply the wants of the local trade, but aside from this there was no demand, and the offerings proving excessive, the low prices prevalent last week were no more than sustained. We quote at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

The past week has witnessed a pretty general reduction in prices of domestic dry goods; bleached and brown cottons, prints, ticks, denims, corset jeans, and cambrics having been marked down ½@1c. This wholesale decline was in sympathy with the recent cutting down of manufacturers prices, which in turn was the result of the financial troubles, and the depreciation in the raw material. Trade has been slack in all departments of the market, but the ensuing week promises a large distribution, and dealers do not apprehend any further material shrinkage of values. There is no large over-supply of manufactured goods, and with a reversal of trade it is more than probable the decline recently suffered would—in the more popular brands at least—be partially, if not wholly, recovered.

Carpetings are in light demand only and quotations have been lowered 5@10c per yard all around. The following is clipped from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The market has remained extremely languid, both in the package and piece goods departments. There appeared to be no important encouragement to dealers to press business, and the traffic has been almost entirely restricted to the limited wants of current trade. The failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., although its occurrence was by many expected, as consequent upon the unfavorable rumors of their financial condition which have prevailed during several days past, undoubtedly had a depressing influence upon the business of this connection. It is said that the large liabilities of the firm are mostly distributed among the local banking institutions and Eastern manufacturing companies. Its effect upon the condition of other commission firms of the dry goods trade is not looked upon as necessarily disastrous to the best interests of this class of dealers. The collections from the interior upon maturing obligations are said to be improving, and there are evidences of a continued determination on the part of dry goods merchants to liquidate their indebtedness with the least possible delay."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	12½	Nashville, 30 in	10
Atlantic H, 4-4	12	Great Falls E, 4-4	11
Atlantic D, 4-4	11	Cabot A, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	10	Cabot W, 4-4	10½
Indian Head, 4-4	12½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	[illegible]	Agawam F	9½
Star A, 4-4	11	Shawmut, L L	10
Gardner A, 4-4	11	Swift River	9
Medford	[illegible]	Hoosier, 4-4	[illegible]
Michigan A, 36-in	[illegible]	Utica C	[illegible]
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	[illegible]	Dwight Star, 4-4	[illegible]
Nashua R, 36-in	[illegible]	Continental C	[illegible]
Nashua O, 33-in	[illegible]	Lawrence D	[illegible]
Pepperell E, 39-in	[illegible]	Newmarket A	[illegible]
Pepperell R, 33-in	[illegible]	Massachusetts B B	[illegible]
Pepperell O, 33-in	[illegible]	Massachusetts J	[illegible]
Pepperell N, 30-in	[illegible]	Portsmouth P	9½
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	[illegible]	Garner Fancy	[illegible]
Merrimac D. Fancy	[illegible]	Amoskeag Fancy	[illegible]
Cocheco Fancy	[illegible]	Mourning	[illegible]
Dunnell Fancy	[illegible]	Hamilton	[illegible]
Richmond Fancy	[illegible]	Mallory Pink	[illegible]
American Fancy	[illegible]	Mallory Purple	[illegible]
Sprague Fancy	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
Gloucester	[illegible]	Wamsutta Fancy	7½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Hartford	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	[illegible]	Rockport	[illegible]
Pequot satteens	[illegible]	Columbian	12½
Laconia	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	[illegible]	Slater's Paper	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Manville Paper	[illegible]
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	[illegible]	Blackstone, AA	13½
Lyman do	[illegible]	Cabot	13½
New York Mills	[illegible]	Dwight Star	13½
Wamsutta	17½	Western Pride	
Pride of the West	20	Harris	
Langden, GB	19	Gold Medal	
Fruit of the Loom	15½	Social, L	
Lonsdale	15	Green, H	
Androscoggin, L	15	Green, G	
Hill	14½		
Auburn, A	14		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook	
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Portland, AAA	
Amoskeag, A	22	York, 32-inch	
Amoskeag, B	19	York, 30-inch	
Amoskeag, C	17	Pacific	
Amoskeag, D	15	Swift River	
DENIMS.			
York Blue	24 c	Warren, AXA	
Amoskeak	23	Warren, BB	
Columbian	22	Warren, CC	
Otis, AXA	20	Haymaker	
Otis, BB	18	Boston	
Otis, CC	16		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	36 c	Peerless	
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$ 1.20	Higgins	
Crossley's	1.25@1.35	Roxbury	
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$ 1.37½	Lowell	
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.20	Lowell extra	
Hartford extra	1.05	Lowell superfine	
Hartford med	.90	Common wool	
Belgrade	.80	Union	
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Nov. 1:

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Lumber, m	22,888	1,012,545	1,100,782
Shingles, m	12,326	462,114	488,828
Lath, m	1,550	77,164	106,979
SHIPMENTS.			
Lumber, m	12,974	603,070	560,009
Shingles, m	12,790	365,532	391,399
Lath, m	1,477	50,986	44,748

Since our last weekly review, there has been very little doing in cargo lumber. The cold, disagreeable weather prevented vessels from going out until late in the week, and the unfavorable winds have delayed their return. Three or four cargoes have been sold each day, but the transactions on the whole have been so few that prices are really little better than nominal. It is thought that the receipts for the coming week will be larger, and, as there is a scarcity of common lumber at the yards, a fair trade is anticipated. Quotations are as follows: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.60@2.75; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The interior demand continues fair, and fully equals expectations. The upper grades, lath, and shingles are very steady. Common lumber is also steady, and many qualities are firm, being in light stock. Stocks at the yards are moderately large, but the assortment of common stuff is badly broken up, there being a great scarcity of short lumber and other desirable grades. We quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	35.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

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The Windom Committee and the "Great Water-Route."

Steamboat Opposition to the Bridge Over the Mississippi.

Effects of the Financial Troubles on Manufacturing and Mining Interests.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 2, 1873.

The Windom Committee has been here, listened to a large amount of balderdash testimony regarding the oft-quoted

"GREAT WATER-ROUTE,"

swallowed its share of Cook's Imperial, and gone; and you have doubtless ere this read the fearful array of figures and arguments in favor of clearing the snags, wrecks, and bars from the Mississippi. Among other things, the Chamber of Commerce, George Bain, L. U. Reavis, or some other man furnished the Transportation Committee a statement giving the cost of freighting grain from St. Louis to New Orleans. These figures show well on paper to those who are disposed to take them as facts; but, so far as giving the real cost of shipping grain is concerned, they are not worth the paper upon which they are printed. Every one conversant with the cost of sending grain to market in bags knows full well that the cost of bagging the grain, the charges for drayage, as well as damage to the bags provided they are returned, or the discount between first cost and the price the bags bring when sold with the grain, are all items which should be charged to transportation. Below I give what is a low estimate on the real cost of sending a bushel of grain from this place to New Orleans in bags, viz.:

	Cts.
Freight on one bushel, say	8
Drayage in St. Louis	0½
Drayage in New Orleans	0½
Sacking	1
Extra cost of weighing	0½
Depreciation in value of sacks	3
Dunnage and tarpaulin-hire	0½
Total	14

In this I have assumed that the marine risk is the same as between Chicago and Buffalo, but it is often double. I am unable to give the real cost between Chicago and Buffalo for the past fifteen years, but know that it has not exceeded 8c all told. The fact is, river-transportation of grain to the Gulf is a humbug, and every practical shipper knows such is the case. At the season of the year when transportation is most needed, the river is either too low or frozen up. The evidence given by the Hon. Henry T. Blow to the Windom Committee is nearer the truth than any other furnished them while here. It will be remembered that Mr. Blow stated that the channel of the river was gradually growing shallower. This is correct; and, had Mr. B. given the true cause for the diminution of the supply of water in the channel,—which is owing to the clearing up of the country and cultivation of the soil, which increases the evaporation, as well as allows a large amount of water to enter the earth which formerly passed off on the surface and finally found its way to the river,—he would have covered the whole ground. Mr. Blow's statement in regard to the steamboats, as at present constructed, for freighting purposes, is correct in every particular.

THE BRIDGE.

Just now there is a relentless war waging between the owners of a few old hulks of steamers and the Bridge Company,—the former contending that the bridge as at present constituted will interrupt navigation between St. Louis and points on the Upper Mississippi; while the latter, as well as a large class of disinterested outsiders, insist that the interruption will be too trifling to deserve the least attention as compared with the advantages to be derived from the completion of the bridge. It really seems strange that Capt. McCune and his fellow-steamboatmen allowed work to progress on the bridge for over six years, and waited until the structure was so nearly completed, before they raised the least objection to the plan. If they knew, as they now insist, that the bridge as located and built would seriously obstruct steamboat-navigation, why not make their objections known at once, and have the plans of the bridge changed before work progressed so far that to change the plan was impossible? St. Louis has suffered the loss of millions of dollars from the lack of bridge-communication with civilization at the East, and it would be better for her citizens to lose the few advantages of up-river navigation than to have the completion of the bridge delayed even another year. This is an age when lesser advantages must give way to the greater, and the first act of Congress when it convenes should be to confirm the bridge in its present location and franchises.

THE EFFECT OF THE PANIC ON MANUFATORIES.

The effect of the money-panic on the manufacturing interest of St. Louis is very severe. I understand that, out of eight iron furnaces at Carondelet, only one is running. The Vulcan Rolling Mill is working a reduced number of hands, and, I hear, will suspend work ere long. Other iron establishments are working very close, and, unless matters improve shortly, they must suspend entirely. Notwithstanding the advantages which St. Louis possesses in the way of obtaining the best and cheapest iron ores in the country, its disadvantages in the way of obtaining fuel, the expenses of handling the manufactured pig, together with the cost of advantageous furnace sites, render it one of the most expensive places in the country to make pig-iron. A prominent iron-manufacturer in this city remarked to me, a few days since, that Chicago was a far better place than St. Louis to make iron.

MINING INTERESTS.

The panic has seriously affected this department of trade. Many mines have suspended work, and others have materially reduced their forces. The Salem Iron Mining Company has suspended work. Benton Creek, Pilot Knob, Iron Mountain, and a number of other establishments have reduced their number of hands over one-half. I learn that many Eastern furnaces which made contracts for ore at high prices early in the year, have failed to receive a large portion of the ore contracted for; and it now looks as though the owners of mines have injured their business by putting up the price of ore to a figure which it was impossible for furnace-men to pay without bankrupting themselves. The stock of pig-iron here is small, the bulk of the spring and summer production having been forced off early in the fall at ruinously low prices. The partial suspension of the iron manufactories is seriously affecting the coal mines in Illinois which seek a market here. The Lewis Coal Company, at Jonesboro, has closed its mines, and I hear that the Grand Tower Company contemplates either closing or greatly reducing its mining force.

T. B.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN AT REASONABLE RATES, IN sums of $3,000 and upward, upon approved first-class inside and income-producing real estate. J. K. RODGERS, 122 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES IN sums of $500 to $10,000. B. GROSSMAN, Room 113, 178 State-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 2 YEARS ON CITY REAL estate worth $8,000. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 119 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE MONEY notes, from $12,000 down. Give full particulars and best terms. Address D 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES ON inside property; improved preferred. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

$1,000 WANTED FOR THREE YEARS; WILL pay 10 per cent; security, first mortgage on two lots worth $1,200 each, and advancing every day. Address P 68, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS ON good real estate security. Address, with full particulars and amount of interest willing to pay, G 98, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant; has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CEMENT IN BARRELS [illegible] JOHN WATSON, Room 29 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO MEN OF SMALL MEANS—CHEAP lots in each of the three Divisions of the city, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools.

Lots fronting Robey-st., just north of Division, at from $800 to $1,000 each.

Lots on Montana and Dunning-sts., and on Racine and Fullerton-avs., at from $800 to $1,500 each.

Lots on Clybourn-place, near Wood and Robey-sts., at from $600 to $800 each.

Lots on Division-st., near Robey, at from $1,200 to $1,500 each.

Lots on First-st., just west of Western-av., $500 each.

Lots on Lake-st., 220 feet deep, east of Central Park, $1,500 each.

Lots on Park-av. and Lake-st., $40 to $60 per foot; east of California-av.

Lots on Washington-st., east of Kedzie-av., $1,875 each.

Lots on Park and Warren-avs., near Central Park, $1,000 to $1,500 each.

Lots on Crawford-av., opposite Northwestern car-shops, $700 to $800.

Lots on Lake-st., near Northwestern car-shops, $1,000 each.

Lots on Brown, Walsh, John, Evans, and Eighteenth-sts., at from $800 to $1,800 each.

Lots on Moore, Twenty-second and Ambrose-sts., in the immediate vicinity of McCormick's reaper factory; $700 to $1,100 each.

Lots on Van Horn-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.; $800 to $1,000 each.

Lots on Archer-av., southwest of Ashland-av., and on the intermediate streets, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., at from $700 to $1,000 each.

Lots on Dashiel, Emerald, Lowe, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.; $700 to $850 each.

Lots on Halsted-st., opposite Stock-Yards, and on Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., east of Halsted; $450 to $1,000 each.

Lots on Twenty-fifth, Kossuth and Twenty-sixth-sts.; $1,000 to $1,250 each.

Lots on Jones and Lancaster-sts., west of Ullman and south of Thirty-first-st.; $500 to $700 each.

Lots on Throop-st., between Evans and Harbine, $1,200 to $1,400; on Twelfth-st., west of Robey, $1,300; on Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $1,300; and on Johnson-st., between Sixteenth and Wright, $1,100.

Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$450—ON EASY TERMS—WE HAVE a few of those beautifully-located lots left, situated inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line, which must be sold this month; title perfect; abstract furnished each purchaser. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, with brick barn, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken at once. You who have been looking for a bargain, this is your chance to get it. Go and see it. Part cash, and part can run for four years. Call Monday or Wednesday, on R. EUGENE CADWELL, 89 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., north of Thirty-third.
50 feet on Centre-av., near Adams-st.
50 feet on Jackson-st., east of Centre-av.
65 feet corner Jackson and Paulina-sts.
25 feet on VanBuren-st., near Lincoln.
30 feet on Warren-av., near Robey-st.
MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-sts., and Wentworth-av., near bridge works; on Mound, Baltic, and Fifty-first-sts., near Rock Island car shop; $400 to $850 each; long time; monthly payments. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., EAST front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., only $1,250 cash. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSES AND lots on Tyler and Harrison-sts., near Hoyne, $2,500 to $4,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE new, first-class, two-story and basement, octagon-front brick house with all modern improvements, including good brick barn, in the finest locality on South Side, cheap and on long time. Call on KESLER BROS., 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON LOOMIS, LAFLIN, West Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., east of Ashland-av.; also, 100 feet, corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-second-st., and 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.; also, three 2-story and basement brick houses on Thirty-second-st., corner Vernon-av. All at bottom prices and on terms to suit purchasers. A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL 2-STORY COTtage, 201 South Wood-st. A rare chance to secure such a place; one of the pleasantest places on the West Side. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE STONE-FRONT HOUSES, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. We want money and will sell very cheap; and very cheap house and lot on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st. Price, just what the ground is worth. Some first-class bargains in houses and lots, West and South Sides. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st. (basement), Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—100x100 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER of Illinois and St. Clair-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, EAST FRONT, 50x125, No. 248 Portland-av., at a decided bargain. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, TWO story and basement, with all the modern improvements, on West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., at a bargain, with a small payment down. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON LANGley-av.; $2,500.
New cottage and lot on Evans-av.; $2,500.
New two-story house and lot on Evans-av.; $2,600.
All the above between the two boulevards and Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-sts., on small payment down, balance monthly.
J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CITY and acre property. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—206x210 FEET SOUTHWEST CORNER of Cottage Grove and Thirty-first-st., with improvements; renting for $6,000; a good stock farm, 40 or 50 miles from Chicago, will be taken in part pay. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-first and Thirty-second sts.—New two-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms, modern improvements; a bargain; if desired, a South Side lot will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 lots at Desplaines, $1,000, only $200 cash and $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE Normal School, at a bargain for cash. This is one of the best investments offered. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM IN MICHIgan on line of Central Railroad, ½ mile from depot, 146 60-100 acres, 500 grafted bearing fruit trees; $3,000 incumbrance, 4½ years to run. Address M 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots, church, and school; cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—100-ACRE FARM IN FOX RIVER VALley; excellent land and living stream. $4,500. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Only 8 left.

FOR SALE—BECK'S PARK SUBDIVISON, AT Normal Station, in Englewood, adjoining the Normal School grounds; beautiful location, rapidly increasing in value. Will sell for cash, or on usual terms, a limited number of these lots; 25x125 feet each. For plats and further particulars apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERty, a very choice country place, within 15 miles of the city, and accessible by railway. The ground is part woodland and part rolling ridge land, with extra nice dwelling-house, barn, &c. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK RIDGE—HAVING SOLD THE bulk of our very choice property at Park Ridge, we offer the remainder, 14 acres, beautifully located, on easy terms, and at a price that will insure an early sale. There is no such property for the money near Chicago. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $250, only $25 down, $5 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence property, a first-class fruit-farm in Coles County, Ill., splendid improvements on the same. Photographs of some of the improvements can be seen at our office. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, or lot not less than 40 feet front, on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, or Calumet-avs., north of Twenty-second-st. Owners only address P. O. Box 263, naming price and location.

SEWING MACHINES.

A FIRST-CLASS GROVER & BAKER LATE IMproved family sewing-machine in perfect order, equal to new; cost $70; price $25. No. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY YOUR SINGER MACHINES FROM THE regular office, at 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY, AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker Improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—$200 FOR $250—ANY ONE BUYING the above amount of furniture this week can have my lease of six of the nicest dwelling rooms on the West Side; rent only $10 per month. Address for 3 days, D 88, Tribune office.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

I HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF NEW MATRESSES, spring beds, comforts, and blankets, made by one of the best manufacturers in the city, that must be sold at once for cash. Address P 38, Tribune office.

SIX CASES ROSE BLANKETS (ASSORTED); MUST close out one at worse than panic prices, singly or by case; also large quantity of comforts, my own make, at Whipple's mattress and bedding factory, 306 State-st.

WHO PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR SECOND-hand furniture?—Why, EDWARDS & COHEN, 68 South Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OR teacher of a grammar or district school, by a young man who has taught in New England. Address S. T. JENCKS, Joliet, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON LADY, A graduate of one of the best schools, having some experience, would like a situation as governess. Apply [illegible] MRS. MESERVE, Palmer House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF BOXING. Address W 46, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, with first-class board.

17 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, with board; private family; dinner at 6 p. m.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or single, to rent, with board. Reference required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

153 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 2—YOU WILL be astonished to learn how cheap you can live this winter. Particulars at our office, free of charge.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with room off, second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Family table.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—Fine rooms with excellent board and every hotel and home comfort. Prices positively only one-half charged by smaller houses.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, &c., carpets; also, other desirable rooms, single and double, furnished.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, rooms, en suite or single; also room for two or three gentlemen; fire and gas.

667 WABASH-AV.—2 PLEASANT BACK PARlors on first floor, with board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room, with fire. Reference required.

733 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FIRST-st.—A pleasant furnished room, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board, in a private family; references exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms, with board, single or en suite.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms and board, with every convenience and comfort.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE VERY DESIRAble furnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board, to 3 or 4 persons.

946 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, IN A PRIVATE family, to gentlemen, a suite of furnished rooms with breakfast, fire, gas, and bath. References exchanged.

West Side.

17 LOOMIS-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE front room, with board; also a room-mate for gentleman desired.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—2 pleasant and nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two. Modern improvements; the very best board.

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison—Furnished rooms to rent, with board; day boarders wanted.

80 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—THREE SINGLE FURnished bed-rooms, with board; warm rooms for the winter.

99 SEBOR-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED; BOARD, $4.50 per week, in advance; day board, $3.50.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

163 WARREN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR (unfurnished) and closet; one suite of furnished rooms, with board.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE of south-front rooms, with first-class board, in private family. One block from Madison-st. cars.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT, large, and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—HOUSE JUST taken; choice of rooms with good board; table board $5.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM AND board suitable for single gentleman.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a large room nicely furnished; also a single room; first-class table.

341 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with day board at $5; house and table first-class in every particular.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF Elizabeth—Pleasant front room, furnished, with board. Terms moderate.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, with board, in a private family; suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely-furnished south-front room; also one single room; all modern conveniences.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms on second floor, and one back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY HANDSOME south front room, with board; also a suite, of large alcove and closet. Modern brick house.

766 WEST LAKE-ST.—PERSONS IN WANT OF a good home for the winter, will find one at the above place. Call and see for yourselves.

WEST SIDE—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, FOR GENtlemen and wife, a nicely furnished room in a private family. House contains all the modern improvements. Table a la Francaise. Address K 39, Tribune office.

North Side.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS ON NORTH Side; private family. Address K 74, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN-sts., opposite Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House), furnished rooms for gentlemen. This hotel is under entire new management.

Country.

NEW HOTEL AT ENGLEWOOD, ILL., CORNER Sixty-third-st. and Wentworth-av., now open to the public. J. READ, G. SHERWOOD, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A YOUNG LADY having 4 furnished rooms, a room-mate, with board. Address G 10, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE—FOR GENTLEMAN and wife with respectable parties, private family preferred, within three blocks of State-st. or Rush-st. bridge. Address M 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A SITTING-room and bedroom, with board, near the Stock Yards. Address O 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON WEST SIDE, A NICELY FURNISHED large room, with good board, in house containing all modern improvements, including fire, gas, &c. Address, with terms and stating exact location, P 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SMALL ROOM BY STEADY MAN, within 8 blocks of State and Madison-sts.; state terms. Address G 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, a home in a private family near business. First-class references, and none but those having first-class accommodations need reply. Address at once, P 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN DISTRICT bounded by Monroe, Clinton, Harrison, and Aberdeen-sts.; private family preferred. Address, stating price, P 89, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR AN IMPROVED FARM, house and lot in city and 50 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
45 lots at Forest Hill for a residence from $7,000 to $10,000.
32 lots near Brighton for improved property.
Several half-acre lots 60 minutes' ride from city for city property, and will assume incumbrances.
Good suburban property for selected Western lands, from 250 to 2,000 acres.
House and lot in city in Michigan and 604 acres of Wisconsin land, with $5,000 cash, for city property; will assume incumbrance.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS FOR LOW-priced houses and lots, houses on leased ground, horses, carriages, furniture, &c. Incumbrances assumed. Cash furnished. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—5½ ACRES CHOICE SUBURBAN property worth $10,000, unincumbered, for a desirable residence on South Side; will assume small incumbrance. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINELY-IMPROVED FARM AT Hillsdale, Mich., for farm in Kansas, Nebraska, or Iowa.
Two houses and lots and suburban lots near boulevard, and also on Washington Heights, for good $4,000 to $10,000 farm.
City lots for improved city property.
Large farm at Logansport, Ind., timber-lands in Massac Co., Ill., and at Green Bay, Wis.; also, farming lands in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa,—with some cash,—for Chicago property. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av. for a farm within 25 miles of Chicago. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AND CASH FOR established grocery, dry goods, confectionery, liquor, tobacco, or other business. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—3 VERY ATTRACTIVE 3-STORY and basement octagon, free-stone front dwellings, with 2-story brick barns, on Indiana-av., corner of Thirty-third-st. These houses will be sold for a small cash payment, the balance taken in good residence property on the South Side, within city limits. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses on Forest-av. Thirty-first-st. and Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. for real estate and some cash. Also 5 lots in C. H. Harrison's Addition for stock of hardware. B. F. HEAD, basement 151 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS OR ACRE property for a span of horses and wagon. Call at Room 10, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED lots for horse and buggy and piano. Inquire at Room 2, Major Block.

WANTED—SMALL FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR house and lot in city or 5-acre tract. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ORDER ON A first-class dentist for gas fixtures to the amount of $20 or $25. Address V 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME GOOD PAYing business, in exchange for $4,000 worth first-class city real estate and the knowledge of a long-experienced business man. Address W 52, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

NOTICE—NOTICE—TRAVELING SALESMEN, land-traders, speculators, country attorneys, and land agents can make a few hundred easy, by addressing B 74, Tribune office.

NOTICE—LARGE LOT OF STEAMBOAT PLAYing-cards, low price, at MICHAEL COHN'S, wholesale notions, stationery, etc., 118 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—TWO TICKETS FOR NEW ORLEANS; must be cheap. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF OR WHOLE INterest in a well-established commission house on South Water-st. Address COMMISSION, 28 North Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE PERSON CAN GO WITH US FOR $45, man and wife for $76, and get 160 acres which we help to improve; teams will be furnished when required; also seed, which may be paid for in work. Don't forget the first coming will be first served. We furnish first-class tickets. Mechanics, tradesmen, and professional men are wanted also. GREEN BROS., Agents, Southwestern Colony, Colorado. 104 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath, etc., 186 South Leavitt-st. Rent $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE FRAME DWELLING, NO. 747 West Washington-st., gas, hot and cold water, water-closets, stable and carriage-house in rear, with water. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 67 WEST Washington-st., near Clinton. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, NO. 1322 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; rent reasonable to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, 1496 Prairie-av.; rent, $50 per month; possession given immediately.

TO RENT—DWELLING 477 HUBBARD-ST., WITH 8 rooms, in good order, at $25. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

TO RENT—AT $100 PER MONTH—THE NEW and elegantly-finished dwelling 220 South Morgan-st., two stories, with basement and Mansard roof, pressed brick front, French plate windows, and marble mantels. It contains 12 rooms, laundry, bath-room, water-closets, and hot and cold water throughout. Apply to H. F. TEMPLE, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON EVANS-AV., BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Will rent at low figure to good tenant. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN large rooms with closets, two blocks west of Ashland-av., and three south of VanBuren-st. Rent $25 per month; worth $40. Address D. W. KEAN, 159 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE order. Inquire on the premises, and of the owner, 300 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN-AV. CARS, 4 FRONT rooms over store, $12; 2 rear rooms, $8, suitable for small family. CHAS. N. HALE, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 11 rooms, furnace, and all modern improvements, barn, &c. Rent low. Also, two-story frame house, 9 rooms; very low to May 1. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS. FURNITURE for sale, 42 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE SOUTHEAST CORner Monroe and Green-sts., to a prompt-paying party, $10 per month. Inquire within.

TO RENT—HOUSE 715 FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Lincoln and Robey, 8 rooms; rent low. M. J. DUNNE, 99 Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE with all modern conveniences, on West Side; parties without children preferred; owner would like to board with family if agreeable; references required. Address O 92, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO DWELLINGS, CORNER ERIE and Franklin-sts., in brick block, six rooms each, cheap. HOXMANN, Dentist, 134 South Clark-st., and 227 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 137 Loomis-st.; good location, fine cellar. Low to a permanent tenant. Apply at 131 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 281 SOUTH Morgan-st., 6 rooms. Two-story house, No. 358 West Harrison-st., 13 rooms; cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—48 NORTH PEORIA-ST., TWO-STORY house, 9 rooms, bath-room and closets; rent low. Apply at 68 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 857 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., 11 rooms. 143 Fourth-av., 21 rooms, all modern improvements, new and nice. Cottage of 2 rooms, cheap to nice permanent tenants. Inquire at 180 Adams-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Eighteenth-st., 12 rooms, in good order; rent reasonable to responsible parties. G 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON the northeast corner of Throop and West Van Buren-sts. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply to A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND 2-STORY HOUSE, new; very low; look at them. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 rooms, on Warren-av., to private family. Cottage 541 Park-av. 545 Hurlbut-st. Three new brick houses on Throop-st. Six nice rooms on West Madison-st., near Aberdeen. F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., $30 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, PARTLY furnished, on West Van Buren-st., near Throop. The owner, a widow lady, wishes to board with the tenant. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—730 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN FOURteenth and Sixteenth-sts., first-class two-story and basement frame house, in good condition and thorough repair; furnace will be let with the house; terms reasonable. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, AN ELEGANT FURnished brick residence at Highland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A STORE AT ENGLEwood, suitable for any first-class business, good room and location; terms reasonable. For particulars address W. S. ROBINSON, Englewood, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A REDDISH YELLOW STALLION, WITH spot on forehead. Can be got by paying expenses. 408 Twenty-second-st. GEORGE LEORN.

FOUND—IN WABASH-AV. BUS, SUNDAY, A LAdy's pocket-book containing small sum of money. Can be obtained at 1340 Prairie-av.

FOUND—A WATCH ON WEST SIDE. RIGHTFUL owner can have same by applying at 455 Fifth-av., and paying for this insertion.

LOST—ON NORTH WELLS-ST., OR INDIANA-ST., near Northwestern Depot, a black leather traveling-bag, containing ladies' underclothes and wrapper. A suitable reward will be given if returned to 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

LOST—A RED POCKETBOOK, WITH CHAIN attached, on Sixteenth-st., between State-st. and 799 Wabash-av., containing a sum of money and papers. Please return to 823 Wabash-av., and be liberally rewarded, or keep the money and return the pocketbook and papers.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN HUBBARD-court and Sixteenth-st., a bundle containing a black cashmere polonaise. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 593 Michigan-av.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF LOTS, BLOCK 4, HYDE Park. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving with S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN OR WABASH-AV., TUESday evening, Nov. 4, satchel of sewing-machine tools; also, red-lined smoking-jacket. Finder leave the same at 155 State-st., WHEELER & WILSON'S office, and receive their reward.

LOST—ON WEST SIDE, PAPER PACKAGE, CONtaining order-books, bill-book, &c. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 113 and 115 State-st.

LOST—ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH, ON North Clark-st., near corner of Erie, a lady's gold hunting-cased watch and chain, with three charms attached—a cross, moss-agate, and dog. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Nos. 29 and 31 Lake-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $7, SOME papers, and keys. If the finders will return the pocket-book, keys, and papers to 80 South Peoria-st., they can keep the money.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a horse, buggy, and harness, from 372 Clybourn-av.; bay horse with breech on left side, and not shod on hind feet; open buggy with window, dashboard box not painted inside. A suitable reward will be paid if returned to 136 North Clark-st.

STRAYED—A BLACK HORSE, A LITTLE LAME on one fore foot. Any party returning to McKECHNIE, KIRKWOOD & TOWERS, Allport-st., near Twenty-second, will be suitably rewarded.

STOLEN—THE GEORGE E. WHITE, MAN WHO stole overcoat from notary public at First Precinct, Eleventh Ward, will return same to 143 North Morgan-st. He will save arrest by police. NOTARY.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON NOV. 2, A LARGE bay horse; had hemp halter on; white star in forehead, four scars on hind left quarter. Call at 507 Wentworth-av. R. BENNETT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS THE WEATHER IS PLEASANT THE DEmand for horses is good. Now is the time to realize. Dispose of your horses while there is demand. On hand and for sale good assortment buggy, draft, dray, and carriage horses. Chicago Horse Market, 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FINE PEDDLER WAGON, CHEAP for cash or goods. 164 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR CIGARS and tobacco, horse, buggy, and harness. 164 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND SQUARE box buggy, or will trade horse for merchant tailoring; also, one base-burner stove. All can be seen at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST PAIR OF SHETland ponies in the State, 4 and 5 years old, well broken for children to ride or drive, and perfectly matched. Can be seen at HATCH'S stables, 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MESSENGER mares, 5 years old, 15 hands high, good steppers. Also, new and light shifting-top road-wagon, nearly new, cheap. T. M. HATCH, 699 and 701 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SPAN OF BAY MARES, YOUNG AND well-matched, weigh 2,200; also seven single horses; will be sold cheap to close business. Inquire at corner of Maxwell and Newberry-avs., in barn.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH WILL BUY A SPLENDID matched pair of young horses. Call on G. W. KNOX, Room 33 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

OWNERS OF CHOICE MARES INTENDING TO breed the coming season, are invited to investigate the merits of our fine bay stallion (Ethan Allen stock). Will winter horses at reasonable rates, good fodder, large yard and sheds. Will take a limited number of driving horses, giving extra care and daily exercise if desired. Address TOMPKINS & BARRETT, Maywood, Cook Co., Ill.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, ALL kinds sleighs, delivery wagons at low prices. Wanted, an omnibus, hearse, and hack-sleigh at 344 Wabash-av. KIT CARSON.

ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, SLIDE-SEATS, phaetons, top and open buggies. Also, two or three second-hand top-buggies very cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CHEAP WORK HORSES, wagon, and harness, on time; well secured. Call at No. 5 South Clark-st., in store.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, SQUARE, GRAND pianoforte, full seven octaves, overstrung bass, all modern improvements, in perfect condition; original cost, $500; will sell for $185. 643 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market; price $50 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms in second or third story, brick building, have inside blinds, with gas; water and closets same floor; low rent to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 40, 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HAVING FURNISHED ADDITIONAL rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 55 ASHLAND BLOCK, NORTHeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Rent, $20 per month, and furniture for sale. Inquire of the Janitor, Room 44.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom and stove, for 2 or 3 gentlemen, at 157 Huron-st.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, 3 UNFURnished front rooms with large closets and all modern improvements. References required. 483 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room, well furnished, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at 767 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM with gas and bath, at 638 West Washington-st.; also livery for a horse and buggy.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS AT 53 PEARCE-st. Rent, $10. Apply at hardware store, 781 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap, by the day, week, or month. Apply at Room 37, No. 155 and 157 East Washington-st., near Board of Trade.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE CONtaining 6 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Low rent to a small family. Apply at 188 West Jackson-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—SLEEPING-ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for ladies or gentlemen, at 169 Franklin-st., southeast corner Washington-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHed, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—SIX NICE ROOMS, PANTRY AND closets, water in kitchen, two doors from street cars. 198 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS TO A PARTY WITH A sewing machine. Rent taken in work, and other work furnished. Address I. F. JACKSON, West Side P. O.

TO RENT—SUITE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also other desirable rooms at 374 Michigan-av. With or without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO GENTLEMEN, with breakfast if desired. No. 376 Chicago-av., near the Water-Works. Call after 6 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, without board; gentlemen preferred; fire, gas, bath-room, hot and cold water. 14 South May-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR man and wife, or four gentlemen, at 324 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 148 East Madison-st., city.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SINGLE ROOM, WITHout board. 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO LARGE AND TWO small rooms, at low prices, without board; house has all modern improvements. Inquire at 1099 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with gas and stove; also a pleasant side room, in private family. Call at 156 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS WITH stoves, at 204 East Van Buren-st., corner Franklin, first floor, Room 6; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—461 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen and wives, front and side rooms; two single rooms for gents; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH gas, etc., privilege of bath. Furnished rooms on third floor, at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—12 SOUTH CURTIS-ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, suitable for one gentleman or two ladies. Good neighborhood; low price.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE, 638 SOUTH CANAL-ST., with fixtures complete. Apply at 322 West Twelfth.

TO RENT—STORE 1413 STATE-ST. WILL RENT cheap for drug store, dry goods, groceries, or shoe store, or any first-class business. Inquire up-stairs in the building.

TO RENT—GROCERY STORE, AND FIXTURES for sale, at the Stock Yards, on Halsted-st.; fine location. Inquire at 164 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON Archer-av., near Twenty-second-st., for stock of staple goods suitable for lumber district; amount, $4,000 to $6,000. Address G 90, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD HORSE AND buggy, a large Herring's fire and burglar-proof safe. Inquire at 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 390 WEST MADISON-ST., near Centre-av., cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., WITH dwelling above. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A NEW STONE FRONT BUILDING, with two stories and basement, 42x70; also two floors above. Will rent for hotel, or separate in suites of 5 rooms. Has water and gas. Rent cheap. At 38 and 40 West Indiana-st. Building finished in a week. For particulars call at 191 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—1160 INDIANA-AV.—A DRY BASEMENT of 4 rooms, with cook stove with water backs, in good order. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—THE NICELY FURNISHED HALL OF the Germania Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at 63 North Clark-st., corner of Michigan, is to let for every evening except Thursdays. Lodges will please call for particulars on F. W. HILD, W. M., No. 125 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE, a neatly furnished house of 7 to 9 rooms, situated south of Sixteenth, north of Twenty-fourth-st., and east of Wabash-av. Rent not to exceed $60 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEment dwelling on North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Oak. A reasonable rent will be promptly paid. Address M, Room 9 Custom-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A FURNISHed single room, with fire and closet; must be within easy distance of day board; references exchanged; no notice taken of letters which neglect to state terms distinctly. Address V 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms or one large front room; must be east of State-st. and north of Twelfth. Address, with price, P 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM BEtween Canal and Halsted, and Lake and Van Buren-sts., in a private family. P 37, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY ON HALsted-st., near Madison, for sale; superior fixtures, stock, horses, wagons, &c.; good cash business. Price, $2,000; easy terms to a good man, but large discount for cash. Apply to N. MARTIN, tea merchant, 697 State-st., corner Fourteenth.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS PAYING $5,000 PER annum, which can easily be increased to $1,200; owner in ill health and will sell at cost of stock, fixtures, etc.; small amount of cash required, balance in Chicago real estate. Address PUBLISHER, Box 299, Chicago.

A GERMAN WITH $4,000 CAN FIND A GOOD OPportunity to purchase a general store (post-office in store), near Chicago, locality inhabited by Germans. The owner would like to keep an interest if agreeable. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address BUSINESS, Tribune office, for particulars.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE ON STATE-st., 2 horses, 2 wagons, &c., &c., for sale; amount required, $3,000. Address V 57, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale or exchange. City, suburban, and country real estate to exchange for stocks of merchandise. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, MEAT-market, 293 West Twelfth-st.; fixtures, fittings, marble slabs, horse, wagon, &c. By THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st. Under chattel mortgage.

IF YOU DESIRE TO BUY OR TRADE FOR A drug store call upon us to-day. HERRON & PARKER, 162 Washington-st., Room 25.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THE GRAND CENTRAL Theatre, 64 and 66 South Canal-st., for sale. Also a restaurant at 24 West Randolph-st. Reasons for selling—invalid. J. R. GRAHAM, 24 West Randolph-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO purchase a long lease—Fixtures and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, located in the business part of the city, and doing a fine business. Address A. WISNER, Box 28, Chicago Post-Office.

SMALL BUT GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT FOR sale, at a bargain, by THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

SPLENDID MILLINERY STORE, WITH NEW stock of goods, worth $1,500, will be sold for $700 cash, owing to severe sickness, the owner leaving this week for Denver, Col. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

THOMAS & CO., BUSINESS CHANCE BROKERS, 48 South Clark-st., the oldest established business chance offices in Chicago. If you want to purchase a business of any description, call upon us; our usual list of Sunday advertisements is suspended owing to its being election week. We have over 250 chances entirely in our hands for sale or trade, and which can be had at bargains. Call and see us.

WE ARE OFFERING A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, paying $8,000 per annum for $1,500; payments easy. STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 25.

$700 WILL BUY A RETIRING PARTNER'S half interest in a long-established, cash business, paying a clear profit of $500 per month. Stock on hand for amount asked. This is a rare chance and will bear investigation. Cash only need call at 123 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH ONLY WILL BUY A HALF INterest in a highly genteel cash manufacturing business, paying a clear profit of $10,000 per annum. Business is first-class in every respect. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000, and free from incumbrance. Apply at Room 21, 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. Louis via Alton Road. Price $7.50. NEWLAND, 142 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS ST. LOUIS TICKETS at $9 by either route, regular fare $11; tickets for two to Omaha or Ft. Kearney and return for $50; ticket to New Orleans for $22. Will be delivered by addressing W 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 CANARY-BIRDS AND CAGES, 2 pairs white rats, and 2 heating stoves, at panic prices. Call at 48 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TICKETS TO OMAHA AND RETURN. Tickets over the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, from Chicago to Council Bluffs, or Leavenworth and return, for one person, for sale at less than the usual fare. Address L. J., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THAT HAS HAD EXperience in furniture and carpet business at P. & J. CASEY'S, 41 and 43 Fifth-av.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PLASTERERS. INquire for 2 days of Mr. FRANK CHAFFEE, at the Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW PAINTERS ON THE SOUTH-west corner of Washington and Carpenter-sts. Inquire of W. W. WATSON.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS LACQUERER; must understand making rosewood and imitation walnut. None but first-class man need apply. SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 70 and 72 West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 CARPENTERS. BRING TRIMming tools. St. James' Hotel, corner State and Washington-sts., 7 a. m. sharp.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER TO go to Leavenworth, Kan. Apply at WM. PARMELEE & CO.'S, 276 State-st.

WANTED—AT TRINITY CHURCH, CORNER OF Twenty-sixth-st. and Michigan-av., 10 or 15 good stonecutters; also, some good carpenters. McGLINCEY & MERIGOLD.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 51 NORTH JEFFERson-st., at 7 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY TO SET TYPE WHO HAS HAD 2 or 3 years' experience. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 50 and 52 Madison-st.

WANTED—COOPERS TO MAKE SALT-BARRELS. Apply at 333 Grove-st.

WANTED—4 CARPENTERS TO GO INTO THE country. Apply at Coal-Office, 16 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-WORKER ON CUTters, at 344 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 JOB TINNERS AT MAYPOLE BROS., 234 South Jefferson-st. Call early.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DOOR-MOLDERS, AT 371 Sedgwick-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHERN Michigan; $1.25 per cord; leave to-day; steady work; also, 50 coal miners, $1.25 per ton. Call 289 Randolph-st., C. V. SNELL & CO.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Indiana, and Ohio, 20 laborers for a coal mine, free fare; 10 limestone quarrymen. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—10 RAILROAD MEN, 100 WOOD-choppers; free fare; 50 teams to work 40 miles from Chicago. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT EMPLOYMENT, with a small capital, to sell goods—articles that pay large profits and sell fast. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, ACquainted with the fancy goods and notion trade, to sell new and novel goods which we manufacture for the holiday trade. Address CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. Biggest chance ever offered to all out of employment. A farmer made $54 last week. One young man cleared $27 in three days. If you want to make money, don't fail to call on or address Chang Chang Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, TO whom steady employment and good wages will be given. Call at or address No. 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN OF 16 AND UPwards to sell Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive; sells at sight for 25c and 50c; costs 8c and 18c; best chance in the city to make money. A. RAY, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week in country. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $2,300 IN A SAFE AND profitable real estate transaction; will pay largely and no risk. State where an interview can be had. Address V 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY—ONE WHO WRITES well, and resides with his parents. The Alden Fruit-Pressing Co., 45 Michigan-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT salesman and canvassers for new and popular selling, illustrated standard works. G. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GOODS. CAN DO far better than anything else offered; needs no experience. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE EMployment to engage in selling an article of general use; also parties with $100 to $400 to manufacture and wholesale. CONCHA COMPANY, 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS IN THE CITY FOR "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas," by Jules Verne. Elegantly bound and illustrated. A rare chance. Call at 177 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man in a respectable, legitimate business, who will lend $500 on good security; will give permanent situation and fair wages. For interview, address O 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN WANTING EMPLOYment at $4 to $6 per day. Call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CARVER AT Thomson's Restaurant, 81 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. One competent to take full charge of cooking, washing, and ironing. 578 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WITH $500 CASH, TO work in a market. Good security and liberal wages. Need not be a practical butcher. Address V 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $100 TO PEDDLE A salable article in this city. Apply to PERKINS, 212 Madison-st.

WANTED—A WASHER AT CROSSMAN & CO.'S livery, board and sale stables, 414 to 418 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOX-NAILERS AT OCONTO COMPAny's Box Shops, 62 to 72 West Grove-st., North Branch.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS for a small family of three. American, German, or Scandinavian preferred. 39 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO CAN ALSO DO the ironing and washing for a small family. Apply at 607 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP IN HOUSEkeeping at 1053 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL AT 426 WEST Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages to a competent person. Apply at 366 West Jackson-st., between Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 283 Warren-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN SERVANT TO GO TO COLorado; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Good wages will be given. References required. Apply at 982 Michigan-av. between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—AT 17 LOOMIS-ST., AN A NO. 1 COOK, who will wash and iron; best of references required.

WANTED—A GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDED, for general housework in private family; a good home to the right sort; Catholics need not apply. 12 North Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; also, a willing third girl to assist in housework, at 285 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT THE BUEL HOUSE, 218 AND 220 Washington-st., a good cook; none others need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing. Good wages and a good home to one that will suit. 244 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a private family. Apply at 24 Groveland Park.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BULLION-EMBROIDERers; pleasant room and steady work, all through the winter at good wages. I want none but experienced workmen; no work given out. H. R. CABERRY, 98 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON TO SEW and assist in care of children. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER—A MIDDLE-AGED lady to take entire charge of a house (no family); one that wants a home more than wages preferred. Address, with reference, immediately, L. C. WRIGHT, Pontiac, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOVERNESS, 2 LADY CLERKS, AND cashier. Ladies wishing employment in first-class situations give us a call. 279 East Madison-st., Room 12.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT WORK IN MANUfactory; wages $3 per week; call after 8 o'clock. CONCHA COMPANY, 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—LADIES FOR CITY AND COUNTRY to sell rubber-goods for ladies and children. $3 to $7 a day easily made. A lady cleared $8 on Saturday. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A LIGHT cash business, that pays enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address Q 22, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPItal or good credit, to take an active half interest in a good paying business, thoroughly respectable, no humbug. Address P 83, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$500—TO BUY A HALF INterest in a drug store already established. Address C 87, Tribune office, five days.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, TO BUY AN interest in a new manufacturing business that pays large profits, with a view to putting it into a stock company. A fine chance. Address M F T, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED money-making business with $250 cash. Investigate at once 275 East Madison-st., Room 12.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 CAPITAL, TO take half interest in a splendid paying office business. Don't answer, unless you mean business. No time to waste. G 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000, in an established business in a good locality in Ontario. Good references. Address H. E. BULLOCK, No. 19 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST PAYING business in the Northwest; $500 to $1,000 required. For further particulars, inquire, for two days, between 10 a. m. and 12 m., at Room 10, No. 87 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A PRACTICAL PRINTER, with some money, to take an interest in a good business. Address P 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $4,000 to $6,000 capital to take a half interest in a valuable patent to manufacture for four States, goods to be light castings. Call or address D. E. LILLIS & CO., Irving House, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 25-HORSE AND ONE 8-HORSE steam-engine; also one 10-horse boiler, which I will sell very cheap. Call or address T. T. PROSSER, 28 Margaret-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW TUBULAR BOILERS; one 48x12, one 44x12, one 42x12. Also a large assortment of second-hand boilers, portable and stationary engines, a complete line of pullies, shafting, belting, packing, etc. W. McGREGOR & CO., 29 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY TEMperate young man who has had some experience in the produce commission business. Address O P, 322 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the clothing business in all its details. Address H. P. JALONACK, 71 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience and extensive acquaintance, as correspondent, manager, or traveling agent; best of references; will accept a moderate salary for six months. Address O 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN CANDIdate of medicine, as copyist or general work in some wholesale establishment. Address V 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some wholesale or retail house; writes a fair hand, and is willing to work; can furnish good recommendations. Address C 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, WILling to work as clerk in some first-class house; best of references given. Address P 24, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, who truly understands the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best of city reference. Address O 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GROOM AND COACHman in a private family by a young Englishman; understands the care of horses, carriages, and can bring the best of references. Address ALFRED, 1169 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; HAS seven years' reference from his present employer. H 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG NORWEgian man as a coachman in a private family, who is used to taking care of horses. Call at 289 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a young Frenchman, who can give reference from last place employed. Address C 32, Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, or to do general work; high wages not wanted; the best of city reference. Please call at 50 Alexander-st., for one day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as teamster; well understands the care of horses, and not afraid of work. Address P 40, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, with no incumbrance, as janitor in a first-class building. Unquestionable references given. Address G 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, INTELligent young man with undoubted references, will work for moderate wages this winter; no choice of labor; anything whereby to gain an honest living. Address A. W., 117 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND RELIAble girl, to do light second work and sewing; is a neat seamstress; willing to assist with the care of children. Apply at No. 96 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE GIRLS want a place together in a private family; can give good references; are willing to work. Call at 653 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; West Side preferred. Call at 202 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do second-work and plain sewing; is willing to go out of the city; good references given. Apply for two days at 54 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE BY A healthy young married woman. Call at 38 Waller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO take care of children, in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at 99 Sebor-st., corner of Clinton.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TOgether in a boarding house; one to cook, one to do second work. Apply at 302 Desplaines-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, washer and ironer; or would do general housework; city or country. Apply at 96 Sixteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid, or to take care of young children and sew or do second work. Please call at 177 Monroe-st., near Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family or second work in a private family. References given if required. Call or address to 105 East Indiana-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days at 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STRONG girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do laundry work, in a private family. References if required. 246 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid, or to take care of a child and sew. Can teach French. Address 88 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family. Please call at 147 West Indiana-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework. Call, or address S. S. PALMER, 8 Sheffield-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one to do cooking, washing, and ironing, and the other to do second work and sewing; good references given. Call, or address, 79 St. Clair-st., corner Erie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, to do second work or sewing in a good private family. Best of references given. Apply or address No. 15 Keith-st., City.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING, SECOND work, or light housework by a good girl who can give good references. Address A 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS Swede girl as cook or to do general housework. Call for two days at 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (Protestant) in a first-class private family or boarding-house. Call at 157 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of children and sewing. Call at No. 113 Maxwell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family to do second work or cooking. Good city references given. Apply at 67 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general housework or second work, and take care of children. Apply at 423 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN Protestant girls in American families, to do second work and family sewing; North Side preferred. Call at 942 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family. Please call for two days at 227 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in a private family, one as cook and the other as second girl. Please call to-day at 104 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as chambermaids, or would do second work in a private family. Address 223 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do second work or chamber work. Call at 6 Rundell-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, trusty woman to do housework in a small family; wages no object, but a permanent situation. Please call or address 111 Ewing-st., near Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDInavian girl, to do second work and plain sewing. West Side preferred. Call at or address 729 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO second work and make herself generally useful; will be found at 148 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a boarding-house; references given. Call at 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do general housework or second work. The best of references given. Call at 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call to-day at 74 Barry-av., South Side. Reference if wanted.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE boarding-house, by one who is well accustomed to the business, with reference. 756 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework or kitchen work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 315 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family, on West Side; good reference. Apply at 84 West Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO COOKing or second work. Apply at 628 Indiana-st., corner Lincoln. City references if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TOgether, one to do second work, the other kitchen work. Address D 93, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWING AND housework in a private family. Address P 90, Tribune office. Can give best of references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO do sewing and assist in housework; good references; West Side preferred. Inquire at 454 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl who wishes a place as nurse girl. Apply 980 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A respectable married woman with fresh breast of milk. Also, for a boy 12 years old; wages no object; no objection to the country. Call or address 71 Elgin-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, private family, or first-class boarding house on South Side. Address W 54, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French lady as housekeeper; no objection to country. A good home more an object than wages. P 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a young widow lady. Address P 42, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian female help can be supplied at MRS. HUTTON'S, 115 Fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, AS GOVerness; can teach music, French, drawing, and English; would be satisfied with $5 a week; the highest references given and required. Address G 85, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE OFFER MEN AND women the best chance West for making money in city or country on $5 to $10 capital. $4 to $8 a day sure on goods that pay 100 to 300 per cent. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE CANVASSERS, MEN and women, to sell fast-selling articles. Profits large. Apply in the forenoon at 445 Wabash-av., up stairs.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO recognized two friends Tuesday evening [illegible] ing State-st. car at Washington-st. please [illegible] dress to G 81, Tribune office?

FINANCIAL.

Wall Street Makes Way for the Election.

The Comptroller of the Currency Calls on the National Banks Again.

The California & Texas Railroad Construction Company in Trouble.

Their Paper to the Amount of $300,000 Protested.

Abstract of Treasurer Spinner's Annual Report.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDERBILT'S REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The transfer of a large amount of real estate by James H. Banker to Commodore Vanderbilt, including the present residence of Henry Hilton, No. 73 Fifth avenue, and the startling discovery of another conveyance which had been made previous to the one first made public, giving the same property to Mrs. Hilton, Banker's sister, is explained on the supposition that Banker believed that, when his sister learned his financial embarrassments, she would relinquish her right to the property which he had, in a generous mood, presented to her; but the recorded deed shows that neither Mrs. Hilton nor her husband are willing to relinquish their claim in favor of Vanderbilt. Later investigation in the Register's office indicates that on Oct. 28, the same day on which the deed of the Fifth avenue property to Mrs. Hilton was registered, deeds were also entered by Mr. Banker, transferring his right, title, and interest in his entire King's and Richmond County properties to Judge Henry Hilton for the sum of $50,000. This property is not a portion of that transferred to Vanderbilt, and the reasons for its transfer to Hilton are not discernible.

G. B. GRINNELL & CO.

In stock brokerage circles rumor has it that the firm of George Bird Grinnell & Co., having made overtures to such of their creditors as hold Lake Shore stock as collateral securities against loans, have succeeded in inducing some bankers and other money-lenders to keep possession of their collateral, the basis of settlement being 80 cents; but it is not generally believed that a large quantity has been settled for on this basis, as it is so far above the present market price. It is understood that the document which the assenting creditors signed contains a stipulation that such Lake Shore bonds as are held by the assenting creditors among their collaterals shall be registered in the names of those creditors. It is also said that the creditors representing three-fourths of the amount which the firm owes have determined upon an Assignee in Bankruptcy, who will be named at the meeting.

BANK INVESTIGATION.

An investigation of the affairs of the Central Bank by a Committee of the Clearing-House Association shows its capital of $3,000,000 impaired to the extent of $720,000. The depositors are secured.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOWELL MILLS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—A meeting of representatives of the Lowell mills was held in this city to-day. Part of the stock of the Lowell corporations is held in this city. Up to the present date, they have been running on full time. The corporations represented at the conference were the Merrimac, Hamilton, Appleton, Lowell, Middlesex, Tremont, Suffolk, Lawrence, Boott, and Massachusetts, employing 12,000 hands, and operating 500,000 spindles and 13,000 looms. It was voted to begin

RUNNING ON THREE-FOURTHS TIME

to-morrow.

The Fall River mills began running on half-time to-day, according to the agreement made last night.

IN LAWRENCE

the pressure up to this time has been resisted almost as well as in Lowell. No mills have been entirely suspended, but one has ceased to run some portion of every day in the week, and that one runs four days full time. Wages have been reduced in but one mill, but the possibility of a general reduction begins to be entertained. The demand for products is small and stock is accumulating. The Washington Mills, however, are required to run evenings to supply the demand for worsted goods.

The Pacific Mills will soon reduce wages or hours. They employ 4,500 hands, one-seventh of the population of the city.

The Atlantic Mills are running ten hours four days in the week; no reduction in hands or wages.

The Pemberton Mills run full time, but have reduced wages 10 per cent.

The Duck Mills are running nights to supply the demand; a reduction of wages is contemplated.

The Lawrence Woolen Mill runs but three-fourths of its machinery, and a slight reduction of time has been made.

The Everett Mills are running on three-fourths time.

The Methuen Mills make full time.

If the pressure continues there will be a more general reduction of hours or wages in all the Lawrence mills.

FAIRBANKS & CO., THE SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

The Portland papers gave currency to a rumor that Fairbanks & Co., the widely known manufacturers of scales, of St. Johnsburg, Vermont, had failed. Members of the firm pronounce the report false.

THE DRY-GOODS MARKET

is exceedingly dull in both wholesale and retail departments, and there is more or less embarrassment among the traders. This shows itself in one way by a special effort to force sales in the retail department of large houses, goods being reduced in price to tempt customers. The difficulties amongst manufacturers and the princes of the trade in New York are indications of the general condition. It has been currently reported on the street that Jordan, Marsh & Co. were in straits, but it is believed that, even if it was so, they have successfully tided over the danger.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—The Coal Exchange held a meeting to-day, at which a resolution was adopted to allow the miners to go to work at the old rates, for the next thirty days, as agreed by them in convention yesterday.

The money stringency seems to be easing somewhat, and some paper has been negotiated on the streets the past two days at 12 per cent.

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS

there appears to be a feeling of hopefulness for the future. A great many men are idle in this city, and it would not be advisable for those coming eastward, especially mechanics, to stop at Pittsburgh at present.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 4.—At a meeting of the Coal Miners' Convention, in this city, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, taking into consideration the issues and financial condition of our country, we the miners of Monongahela River, will resume work at present at 4 cents per bushel (76 pounds to the bushel), and 1½ inches between the bars to be the size of screen; and we will not ask pay for "not-coal" in future; providing that the river operators, or some of them, do make good their word to give us the "not-coal." Otherwise, we will, at the first opportunity take up the question of "not-coal" again.

THE RAILROADS.

LABORERS DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 4.—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to-day discharged 100 men, who have been employed the past season in graveling and ballasting the roadway. The men were all brought to this city and paid off, and are leaving town to-night, the greater part going to Chicago. They are mostly Swedes.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—The agent of the Narrow-Gauge Railroad, who is now at the East, writes that he can sell no bonds, and can buy iron and equipments only for cash.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—A late edition of the *Evening Telegraph* says the California & Texas Construction Company, engaged in building by contract the Texas Pacific Railroad, was unable to meet all its paper maturing to-day. The present financial condition of the country has rendered it impossible for the Company to realize the ready cash on its assets, although they are very largely in excess of its liabilities. Over $300,000 of its paper, most of it endorsed by prominent stockholders, went to protest. The liabilities of the Company are reported at $4,500,000, in notes variously indorsed, all maturing within ninety days, $1,600,000 of the loans on collaterals, undividual security, $600,000 of unsecured obligations in the shape of drafts, and $250,000 of floating debt, amounting in all to nearly $7,000,000. This amount, with over $4,000,000 of cash paid in on the stock of the Construction Company, has been expended in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and there are 300 miles of the road completed, equipped, and in operation, and about 150 miles additional graded, bridged, and ready for the iron. The resources of the Construction Company consist of $35,000 per mile of completed road of first mortgage bonds of the Railroad Company secured by a lien on the railroad, its equipment, and 1,000 acres of land per mile granted by the State of Texas, over $2,000,000 of unpaid construction stock, most of which will be promptly paid, and private property of individual endorsers, which is very large. It is believed that the creditors, most of whom hold large amounts, will speedily arrange for an extension of the liabilities of the Company, so as to give time to realize money without the ruinous sacrifices required by the present stringency of the times.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

BANK STATEMENTS CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Comptroller of the Currency to-day issued a circular to all the National Banks, requesting them to forward special reports of their condition at the close of business on Monday, Oct. 13, and Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873. These reports will be especially useful in ascertaining how much currency the National Banks in the different cities and in different States had on hand during the panic, and subsequently at the close of business on the 1st of November after the pooling of greenbacks had ceased in New York city. The circular says the publication of these reports in newspapers will not be required, and the statistics will be used only for the purpose of preparing tables of the aggregate condition of the banks in the several cities and States, or a table of the aggregate condition of all the banks of the Union, as may be thought most advisable.

TREASURER SPINNER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Treasurer Spinner, in his thirteenth annual report, says the falling off in the receipts for the past year from customs amounts to $28,280,764, and from internal revenue, $16,912,786, while the expenditures are largely in excess of those of previous years. These facts combined make an interesting subject for reflection, the study of which will make a good guide, if not a warning to Congress, and the Administration officers as well, of the course that shall be pursued in the future. Either taxation must be increased, an expedient that can hardly be thought of, or the appropriations must be kept largely below the receipts. Otherwise the rapid reduction of the public debt will be arrested, if not abandoned.

Treasurer Spinner says few if any believe the value of the currency as fixed by law stands at an amount that is exactly right. It must be obvious to all who have an interest in, and who have watched the course of business, and the financial returns of the country, that there are many times when the real wants of the country demand, and there should be, an

INCREASE OF CURRENCY,

and that there are other times when the safety of all legitimate business requires that it should be largely decreased. What is really needed is a currency so flexible as to at all times accommodate itself to the business wants of the whole country. After arguing the question, the Treasurer says that for the existing notorious evils a remedy should be found and interposed, which remedy, he thinks, is the issue of legal-tenders convertible into bonds at a

LOW RATE OF INTEREST,

3 65-100 being the rate most likely to satisfy all conditions to be met. He thinks it more than probable that it will not require an increase of the bulk of legal-tenders above the present legally-authorized $400,000,000, and that the minimum amount of $306,000,000 will ordinarily be sufficient for the easy transaction of the legitimate business of the country. The project of

THE POST-OFFICE SAVINGS

banks, about which the Bureau has been consulted by the Postmaster-General, is warmly commended by the former as one that would not only be of great benefit to the individual depositors but to the whole country as well.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The unfavorable showing of the public debt statement (an increase of $3,500,000), issued Saturday, is accounted for at the Treasury by the announcement that the revenues have been very much diminished by the partial prostration of business, growing out of the financial panic. At the same time the demands upon the Treasury have been as large as usual. Every one who held a claim against the Government pressed for its payment, as the Treasury was the only source from which he could obtain relief financially.

CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—Some uneasiness having been exhibited in regard to the savings banks in this city, the Board of Trade last night passed resolutions expressing full confidence in the banks, and recommending them in case of a run to refuse payment altogether, rather than attempt to raise money at a ruinous sacrifice. The savings banks to-day determined to pay no depositors till Jan. 1.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The steamship Tangore has arrived from Australia with £489,000 in bullion, nearly all of which is for America.

LONDON, Nov. 5—2 a. m.—The steamers sailing to-day take $250,000 in specie for New York, and $125,000 for Canada.

REBUILT BOSTON.

The Anniversary of the Fire to Be Celebrated Next Monday—A View of the New City by Partial Eyes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The anniversary of the great fire is to be celebrated in this city next Monday by a kind of house-warming in the burnt district, the greater part of which has been rebuilt in magnificent style with what are claimed to be the finest business structures in the country. The rebuilding has been done entirely by Boston capital and by private enterprise, no loan of any kind having been resorted to, as was at first proposed. The new Building act has been strictly enforced, and it would be impossible for another fire to spread through that part of the city, so effective are the safeguards. Sixteen narrow streets have been widened to broad ones, one of them—Broad street—having been made 100 feet wide. In addition to this, three streets have been extended; and the grade of the district has been changed, having been raised in some places 3 feet. The expense of these street improvements has been nearly $5,000,000.

Next Monday the anniversary will be celebrated by a general display of bunting over the city, and at noon the Mayor, City Council, heads of Departments, Boards of Directors, and Commissioners, with citizens generally, will assemble at the City Hall, and march through the burnt district, inspecting the new buildings and other improvements. At the new square which has been laid out opposite our new Post-Office there will be speeches, and the Inspector of Buildings will present a statement of the progress of the rebuilding. In the evening, there will probably be a public meeting.

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinrd's	30.39	16	Calm	.0	Clear.
Cairo	30.11	48	N., light	.0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.04	37	S., fresh	.0	Fair.
Cleveland	29.98	49	W., fresh		Fair.
Chicago	30.14	41	N., fresh		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.14	50	S. E., light	.0	Cloudy.
Denver	30.07	41	N., fresh	.4	Clear.
Duluth	30.35	13	N., gentle		Clear.
Davenport	30.21	37	N., gentle	.0	Clear.
Detroit	30.05	42	N. W., fresh	.0	Clear.
Escanaba	30.22	25	W., gentle	.0	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.29	1	W., gentle	.0	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	30.07	51	N., light	.0	Clear.
Keokuk	30.13	45	N. W., light	.0	Clear.
La Crosse	30.35	29	N., fresh	.0	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.38	37	N. E., fresh	.0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.33	22	N. W., brisk	.0	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.28	31	N., fresh	.0	Fair.
Pembina	30.42	3	Calm	.0	Clear.
St. Paul	30.34	19	N. W., gentle		Fair.
Toledo	30.06	43	N. W., gentle		Fair.
Yankton	30.41	31	N. E., fresh		Fair.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,896; shipped, 831. Market more active; feeders and packers buying freely at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Market weak and prices lower; sales at $3.12½, closing at $3.00@3.25.

CANADA.

The Battle Not Yet Over.

Speech of the Premier and Reply by Mr. Blake.

A Division Expected To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE END OF MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 4.—Sir John A. Macdonald finished a five hours' speech at about 2 o'clock this morning, and was immediately followed by Blake, who arose amid thunders of applause.

BLAKE'S ANSWER BEGUN.

When this subsided, an almost breathless silence ensued for a few moments, until his beautiful, sonorous voice began to make itself heard. His preliminary statements formed the foundation on which was to be built a speech which the Opposition have most anxiously looked forward to with high hopes, while the Ministerialists have sought by every means in their power to induce him to deliver it before that of the Premier, on account of the most damaging effect it was likely to produce upon Sir John's speech, and the minds of members, should it follow. After occupying the floor for a very few minutes, Blake moved an adjournment of the debate until this afternoon.

A FULL HOUSE IN THE EARLY MORNING.

Late as the hour was, not an individual had left the chamber, privileged spectators even crowding behind the desks of members on the floor of the House. At that hour, too, every member of the Commons, with the single exception of Riel, of Manitoba, was in his seat; and by some it is supposed that even he is at hand ready for voting when needed by the Government. Though Dodge's entrance was greeted by the Ministerialists, who evidently had induced him to come, contrary to his promise to his constituents that he would not again enter the House, he did not receive that outburst of applause that would certainly have greeted an honorable member of either party on his arrival at such an auspicious moment.

THE BRIBERY CASE POSTPONED.

Out of deference to Macdonald and Blake, the consideration of the Heney bribery case was not entered upon, though he was on hand, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

The Speaker of the Commons took his seat at 3 o'clock. Some routine business was transacted, after which Blake resumed the speech which he began at a late hour of last night's session. He answered, at length, the charge of Sir John, that the motion for a Committee of Inquiry was intended as a vote of want of confidence; and proved that such was not true, though the Ministry might resolve it into such. He referred to the fact that the Government's refusal to grant a committee induced the Ministerial members to inform the members of the Government that, unless a committee were granted, they would no longer support them. The fact of the Government keeping its followers and the House ignorant of its intentions to delay and postpone, while making a semblance of a desire for investigation, pointed to the fact that the Premier was first to suggest that evidence be taken on oath, and, therefore, was responsible for the delay that followed the disallowance of the Oath bill. Mr. Blake reviewed in detail the appointment of a committee; the postponement of its sitting in consequence of the prorogation; the creation of a Royal Commission; and the bringing down of State papers to bias the judgment of the House. He followed closely the Premier's speech, severely criticizing his introduction of irrelevant issues, and his attempt to create sectional feeling. Not a single point escaped his scrutiny. His criticism was statesmenlike, his logical reasoning such as to sway irresistibly his listeners, and for hours he held the Commons spellbound by a speech, which for force, convincing argument, and manliness of utterance has not been surpassed in the history of this country. Blake concluded a most brilliant oration a few minutes past 12, having occupied the afternoon and evening in his speech.

SCATTERING SHOTS.

He was followed by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, in behalf of the Government.

Laird, of Prince Edward Island, spoke in behalf of Mackenzie's amendment, and was followed by Hagar, an Independent member, who felt bound to condemn the Government.

Smith, of Manitoba, expressed his intention of voting against the Government.

Pope, of Prince Edward Island, favored the Government, and would record his vote in their favor.

THE HOUSE ROSE AT 1:20 A. M.

and will meet again to-morrow. Until within a few moments of closing, it was expected that a division would take place, and there was not a little excitement in consequence. A division will certainly take place to-morrow, as the day following is a public thanksgiving.

THE BRIBERY CASE

was not proceeded with to-day, owing to the all-absorbing interest of the debate.

[To the Associated Press.]

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD IN SELF-DEFENSE.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4.—In Parliament last night the debate was continued by Sir John A. Macdonald, who delivered a vigorous and exhaustive speech, lasting five hours, and was only concluded at 2 o'clock this morning. He reviewed the constitutional question and appointment of the Commission, and spoke of the work done by the Royal Commission, observing that he relied upon the report, and considered it beneath him to vindicate the character of the Commissioners. Judge Wilson, long a political opponent of his, had declared that he saw nothing to criminate the Government. Had he (Sir John) yielded to the blackmailing attempts of McMullen, these charges would never have been heard of. He referred to the charges made against him in connection with the Washington Treaty, and to his triumphant refutation of them. He alluded to the policy of his Government respecting Nova Scotia and British Columbia, challenging the leader of the Opposition to appoint a committee to investigate the whole question of expenditure in reference to the elections, and expressed confidence that the result would show that more members on the Opposition side owe their seats to corrupt means than on the Ministerial side. He strongly blamed Sir Hugh Allan for delay in apprising his American friends of the fact that the Government had determined to have nothing to do with them, and would not screen the living at the expense of the dead; but neither Sir George Cartier nor any other single Minister was able to bind the Government. He defended the Directors of the Pacific Railway, and quoted English precedents for his own handling of the election fund. He expressed regret that Mr. Huntington had not been before the Royal Commission to cross-examine. He defied his opponents to show a line in the Pacific charter which bore out the charge that Sir Hugh Allan has obtained any preference or advantage. He declared himself equal to victory or defeat, and appealed to the House to support the man who had spent a lifetime in the service of Canada.

After the Premier had taken his seat, Hon. Mr. Blake made a few remarks, and continued the debate on the opening of the House to-day.

Every member is in the Capital with the exception of Louis Riel, member for the Province of Manitoba.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Memphis Death List — The Charges of Fraud Against the Acting Mayor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4—Noon.—At a meeting of citizens last night a resolution was unanimously adopted that ex-Acting Mayor Paul A. Cicalla be prosecuted in court for an imposition on widows and orphans. Commissary Maj. Jack Halsted will prosecute.

The mortuary report for the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day shows four deaths from yellow fever and three from other causes.

LATER.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4—8 p. m.—Deaths for the twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m: Yellow fever, 4; other diseases, 2. Steady rain since 10 o'clock. Temperature falling. Few cases reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The subscription at the polls for the Shreveport sufferers is estimated at $10,000.

AN ARRIVAL FROM SHREVEPORT.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 3.

Mr. William Bernard, telegrapher, who volunteered to go to Shreveport and assist in keeping open the telegraph office during the recent epidemic, returned to this city yesterday, having spent six weeks at Shreveport while the fever was at its worst. Four of the little band of operators died, but the office was kept open. Mr. Bernard's account of the pestilence corroborates the most painful reports that have been published. He says that funeral services were generally dispensed with, and in many cases the dead were coffined an hour after death and hurried by any possible conveyance to the cemetery, where sometimes twenty bodies lay awaiting interment, but receiving no attention. The total number of reported deaths is about 750, but there were probably more, as many were never published. The fever is now abated, and the few deaths still occurring are old cases.

STOKES.

His Trip to Sing-Sing.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 3.

Edward S. Stokes was conveyed from the Tombs on Saturday morning to the State Prison at Sing Sing, and, contrary to expectation, without any noticeable partiality on the part of the officers who had him in charge. So carefully did the officers keep the news from all except the representatives of the press and Warden Johnson, that on Saturday morning even the Tombs officials were ignorant of what was about to happen. At about 10 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Shields and his assistant, Mr. Cahill, entered the prison and told Stokes to get ready for the journey. When Stokes appeared in the corridor, dressed in the dark checked suit and black felt hat so familiar to those who attended the last trial, he looked pale and anxious, and, taking a place near the stove, remarked that it must be chilly in the open air, and, drawing a handkerchief from his pocket, tied it around his neck, buttoned his coat up to the throat, lighted a cigar, placed his hands in his coat pockets, and looked complacent while he awaited the end of the preparations in progress by the Deputy Sheriffs. John D. Couse, who was sentenced on Oct. 21, in the Court of General Sessions, to an imprisonment of two and a half years, for forgery in the third degree upon Lawrence Bros., bankers, for whom he was Cashier, completed his toilet and joined Stokes. Couse was neatly and indeed comfortably dressed, and had anticipated the attentions of the State Prison barber by shaving off his Dundreary whiskers and mustache. So expeditiously was everything done that the convicts, manacled by a single bracelet, and attended by the Deputy Sheriffs, left the Tombs a few minutes after 10 o'clock. A Fourth-avenue car was hailed, and seats were taken, the prisoners sitting in a corner near the front platform. The prisoners sat so close to each other that the hand-cuffs could not be seen. While passing from one car to another at the Thirty-second street depot, Stokes was recognized. "Many a dollar I got from him at the Hoffman House," a fresh-looking youth was heard to say. "He looks well, too," was a general remark. At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock the convicts were seated in the smoking car of the 10:45 train. Mr. Shields, who is well known to the railroad employes, attracted their notice, and it required no time for them to find out who were the men in custody. Like wild-fire the news spread through all the cars of the train, and police officers laid aside their dignity, elderly ladies and gentlemen forgot their anxiety to obtain seats, employes forsook their work, and all joined the newsboys in the rush to see Stokes.

On the way up the river Stokes conversed freely with his companion in irons and the Deputy Sheriffs. Whenever he spoke of the trial, he affected to feel that he was badly treated, but a close observer could detect a heartfelt rejoicing that he had escaped even another trial and much a severer judgment. "I would have died," said he, "if I had been confined another twelvemonth in the Tombs." On arriving at Sing Sing, Mr. Shields allowed Stokes and Couse to eat lunch before they entered the prison. In the office of the prison the convicts were received by Warden Hubbell, who told them that he would do all that he could legally to mitigate the misery of their condition. In response to the usual inquiries of the prison clerk, Stokes said he was a native of Pennsylvania, 32 years of age, and was a broker when he committed the offense of which he was convicted. Couse said that he was born in Jersey City, was 33 years of age, by occupation a bank teller, and was convicted on his own confession of forgery. The two were then taken charge of by the prison doctor. When Stokes saw his striped suit he indulged in a little pleasantry, saying that he had worn something similar when playing base ball; he never had a pair of pantaloons fit him so well. He noticed the absence of a pistol-pocket. They were then measured; Stokes stood 5 feet 10, and Couse 5 feet 8½; then weighed, Stokes turning the balance at 138 pounds and Couse at 128 pounds. The regulation towel and comb were then given to the convicts, and they were assigned their cells, Stokes's being No. 173, on the second tier. A parting scence followed between the convicts and the Deputy Sheriffs, and the farewell between Stokes and Deputy Sheriff Shields, who has been his constant custodian during the twenty-nine months of his confinement in the Tombs, and from whose kind attention Stokes derived much cheer and strength to bear up under the wearying ordeal he has gone through, was somewhat affecting.

Stokes is said to be suffering from a severe cold, and although the service of clerk in the cigar manufactory has been allotted to him, yet it is believed he will be allowed to remain in the hospital for a time in order to gain strength. Couse is to be a clerk in the chaplain's office.

Secretary Richardson as Chief Justice.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Herald.

That Mr. Richardson expects to remain in Washington for some time is evidenced in his lease of one of the largest and most elegant residences in Washington, formerly occupied by J. C. Kennedy, and furnished in the most thorough manner. To the fine appointments of his new residence Mr. Richardson has added much of his furniture from his house in Cambridge, Mass., and all of it has not yet arrived. But a suspicion has recently gained ground that he would not remain at the head of the Treasury Department very long.

A prominent official said to-night, in talking over the rumors which arise in Washington from time to time, that he knew how friendly were the relations existing between the President and Secretary Richardson.

"What ground," I asked, "can there be, then, for saying that the President is not pleased with Mr. Richardson's actions, or that he does not consider him a man of enough ability for the office?"

"There is not the slightest foundation for such report; on the contrary, my impression is that President Grant will follow the example of Jackson and Lincoln in conferring on his Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States; or, if he makes the selection from among the Associate Justices, which I do not believe he will, then he will confer the vacancy so made on Mr. Richardson."

From another source it was ascertained that while the President had not fully made up his mind as to the successor of the late Chief Justice Chase, there was no doubt but that the President would readily confer a high judicial appointment on Mr. Richardson, the duties of which would be far more congenial to his taste than those now imposed upon him as the Secretary of the Treasury.

Narrow Escape of the Queen of Portugal and Her Sons.

Lisbon Correspondence of the London Times.

On the afternoon of the 2d inst., the Queen and her infant sons, who are staying at the watering-place of Cascaes, were walking on the beach of Mexilhoeiro, near the rocks known as the Mouth of Hell. The place is full of basins, which are always filled with water. The full force of the Atlantic dashes on the beach, and the waves often mount the highest rocks, and in stormy weather the thunder of the breakers is heard for miles inland. The young Princes ran along the sands and left the Queen behind, when suddenly a wave rushed among the rocks, and, surrounding the Princes, carried them into one of the deep basins worn in the sand by the action of the water. The Queen, seeing the peril of her sons, ran to save them, but her dress catching on a rocky point, she fell into the water, but still managed to grasp the infant Don Carlos. The danger was great. The ocean was [illegible] after a boisterous day, and in a second a roller might have washed in and carried all before it to certain destruction; moreover, the water of the basin was quite deep enough to drown the two young Princes. Fortunately the assistant keeper of the Guid light-house, one Antonia da Silva, saw the disaster, rushed into the water, and managed with some difficulty to bring the two Princes to the shore, afterward assisting the Queen out of the water. The Queen thanked the courageous light-house keeper, and said she would never forget the services he had rendered her, and he replied that he was sufficiently rewarded by having been able to assist Her Majesty under such perilous circumstances. The Queen was carried to the palace enveloped in sheets, and it was some time before she recovered from the effects of the fright. Afterward she sent a special messenger to the King to inform him of all the particulars of the accident. As soon as the letter had been read, His Majesty conferred upon the light-house man the order of the Tower and Sword. The Queen also ordered her treasurer to give him £100, and the authorities will promote him to a more remunerative post.

FOREIGN.

Another French Political Change.

The Left Demand a Definitive Recognition of the Republic.

The Bonapartists Urging a Plebiscitum.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Left, at a meeting to-day, resolved to introduce an amendment to the motion for the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, requiring a definitive recognition of the Republic.

The ex-Communists, and some Deputies of the Centre, are in favor of referring the motion to the Committee on Constitutional Laws.

The Bonapartists to-day held a caucus. They resolved to introduce a motion in the Assembly for a plebescite on the form of Government, and decided to make no alliance with the Right or Left.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—It is reported that the Government has recalled the French Consul at Cartagena.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—M. Cassimer Perier informed the Deputies of the Left Centre, at their meeting to-night, that the Right was desirous of coming to some understanding with them in regard to the prolongation of MacMahon's powers, and the granting of dictatorial powers to his Government, motions for which would be introduced immediately on the reopening of the Assembly to-morrow. In reply to his propositions, the Left Centre resolved to demand in the Assembly that the question of the organization of the Republic be immediately placed on the list of standing orders.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the Bazaine court-martial, to-day, Col. Stoffel swore that he never opened or saw the dispatches addressed to MacMahon until the Marshal had perused them. He knew of only one dispatch received from Rabasse and Wies, and that stated that they were unable to obtain the information they were sent for. He did not examine the accounts these men gave on returning to camp at Rethel. They never informed him that they had important papers. He adduced the fact that he gave them no recommendation as a proof that he had received from them no information. He declared that he shared the sentiment of the whole army in regard to M. Rivire, for whom the only feeling was one of contempt and disdain. Witness refused to retract this expression at first, either at the request of the Duke d'Aumale or the counsel for the defense. The President consequently caused a report of the language used to be drawn up for presentation to the authorities.

Rabasse and Wies were recalled. The President called their attention to the discrepancies between their testimony yesterday and the evidence given to-day. Witnesses then circumstantially contradicted Stoffel. They declared that when they arrived in camp he read their dispatches, and remarked that the information they contained was the same which had been telegraphed the Government. The Commissaire read an agreement in favor of the information which he had filed against Col. Stoffel for making away with the dispatches. He reserved the right to prosecute.

The court adjourned amid great excitement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Spanish steamship Murillo, which was seized at Dover for sinking the emigrant ship Northfleet, has been condemned, and will be sold to-morrow.

An explosion this morning in the fireworks factory at Lambeth killed eight persons, and a number were injured.

The office of the Lord-Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas has been tendered to, and accepted by, Sir John Duke Coleridge.

Alexander Brogden, member of Parliament for Wednesbury, in an address before Wade's Society at Darlington last night, said that he had been offered 10,000 tons of English rails, now lying at New York, at £2 per ton less than the original cost.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—Gen. Jouvellar, the new Captain-General, arrived from Spain to-day, and landed at noon amid salutes from the fortifications and men-of-war in the harbor. He was received by the Acting Captain-General and staff, the political Governor, and other military and civil officers, and conducted to the palace, escorted by a military procession made of one company from each battalion of the volunteers. A grand review of the militia was subsequently held by the Captain-General.

The *Diaro* reports that the steamer Virginius, on the 29th ult., attempted a landing on the southern coast of the Island, but was repulsed and started for Jamaica.

It is rumored that the rebel Chief Bambetta, has been killed in the Halquin district.

A telegram from Santa Clara reports that skirmishes with the insurgents are of frequent occurrence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Senor Rios Rosas, the well-known Spanish politician, is dead.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The remains of Don Salustiano Alezada have been temporarily deposited in the Church of La Madeleine, and will be taken to Madrid for interment.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Girard, the Prussian subject who was arrested by the Cartagena insurgents on the charge of being a spy from Madrid, has been released.

INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The latest advices from India are a little more encouraging. The crops in some districts of Bengal are improving, and with the continuance of favorable weather there are hopes that a famine may be averted or greatly mitigated.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 4.—A decree has been promulgated for the expropriation of four more convents in this city.

MEXICO.

[New York Herald Special.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 31, via Matamoras Nov. 4.—The revolutionary forces in Carnera have been annihilated, and it is expected that those in Coahuila will soon be vanquished. The forces of Alquestan have submitted.

The *Diario*, official newspaper, says that no diplomat will be sent to Guatemala until the boundary question is settled.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The Auditor is enabled to-day to certify the rate of taxation needed to produce the amount of revenue required for State purposes and for a school fund. The rate fixed is 3 6-10 mills on the dollar valuation. This rate produced $2,500,000 for revenue purposes, and $1,000,000 for a school fund. The appropriations of the last Legislature made it necessary to raise $900,000 more for revenue purposes this year than last. If this had not been so, the rate would have been this year 2 7-10 mills, as against 7 5-10 mills last year.

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Alexander F. Stevenson was to-day appointed by the Governor Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, to take effect Nov. 19, 1873, under an act of the General Assembly, approved March 20, 1873, providing for such appointment.

SWAMP-LAND COMMISSIONER.

James Graham was appointed Swamp-Land Commissioner for Lawrence County.

OPERATIC.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The agent of the Lucca Opera Troupe has indefinitely withdrawn the engagement of that troupe for the next week in this city, on account of the small attendance upon musical entertainments for the last two weeks.

CHINESE LABOR.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Thirty-five Chinese arrived here to-day from Indianapolis to work on the Augusta Canal, and more are expected.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Arrived—Steamship Idaho and Greece, from Liverpool; Ville de Havre, from Brest.

Terrific Hail-Storm.

From the Rolla (Mo.) Herald.

Mr. Isaac DePriest, of Shannon County, called at this office on Tuesday of this week and related to us the particulars of a terrific hail-storm which passed over a portion of his county on Sunday, Oct. 5, and which has never been made known to the public. The storm, unprecedented in the annals of history, arose in the northwest corner of Shannon and traveled eastward. When near Pine Hollow it seemed to gather its entire force, and swept down in almost one solid mass of ice. William Elwood states that several lumps of ice were to be seen as large as a nail-keg, and that none of the hail-stones were smaller than an egg. They froze together in their downward course, and when striking the ground emitted a ringing sound like that of a crate of earthenware let down from heaven. Part of the home of the Rev. Mr. Moore was swept away, leaving a sick wife exposed to the storm. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Moore succeeded in shielding her from the hail-stones, and even then at the risk of his own life. Chickens and birds are now unknown to the people of that section, having been devastated and carried away by the fury of the storm. Hogs and geese were killed in large numbers, and in some instances, cattle. The pine trees were stripped of every twig and large holes were made in some of them. The grass has the appearance of having felt the mower's scythe, being cut off close to the ground. In fact, the work of destruction was carried on with no slack hand, and the people will ever bear in mind the terrible Sunday of 1873.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Home.

The Board of Police met for a few minutes yesterday forenoon, audited a few bills, and adjourned to attend to the election.

Lunch dinners are now being given by the ladies of Trinity Episcopal Church, at No. 172 Madison street. On Thursday, the proceeds will be devoted to St. Luke's Hospital.

The residents of Riverside will take possession of the Exposition building this afternoon and evening. The band will be retained during the evening, and the occasion will undoubtedly be an enjoyable one.

The Methodist ladies will give the last of their lunches to-day at No. 81 Madison street, where they hope to see all their old patrons and many new ones. The last of this feast will certainly be as good as the first.

Barcus and Reed, the agents for the Yeddo Japanese troupe, who absconded last Saturday, leaving numerous bills unpaid, have been heard from at the Exchange Hotel, Ft. Wayne. They are repentant, and would return to this city if they dared.

The attention of the Board of Public Works is called to the filthy condition of the sidewalk on the south side of Madison street, west from Clark street to "Brown's;" also to the scattered fragments of stone on Clark street, between Madison and Monroe streets.

An adjourned meeting of ladies to organize means of relief and reform among the young people of the city will meet at the Christian Union rooms, No. 114 Madison street, at the close of Prof. Haven's lecture on "Modern Philosophy" this afternoon at 4 o'clock. A good attendance is desired.

The fair and festival in aid of St. Bridget's Church, Bridgeport, will close at 11 o'clock this evening, as will also the contests for the different prizes. So far, the voting has been very slow, and the friends of the various candidates are requested to put in an appearance before the close of the polls.

Frank Kiminier stole a lap-robe from the hack of William McNeil. It was worth $12, and Frank could not afford to buy one, so he stole it. Poor Frank didn't have the fun of voting yesterday, as Banyon consigned him to jail, in default of $500 bail, to answer the charge of larceny at the Criminal Court.

The Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely will be installed this evening as pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues. The services, which commence at 7:30 o'clock, will be as follows: Sermon by the Rev. David Swing; charge to the people by the Rev. L. H. Reid; constitutional questions and prayer of installation by the Rev. R. W. Patterson, and charge to the pastor by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell.

The Board of Directors of the Public Library failed to obtain a quorum at the meeting called for yesterday afternoon, and Messrs. Hoyne, Storey, and Hayes, being the only ones present, departed to examine the rooms in Davison's Block, corner of Fifth avenue and Arcade court, which, it is understood, can be obtained at the same rate as those in the Wilder Building, or even for less.

The Union meetings which are now being held in the First Methodist Church, in the Methodist Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, are well attended and very interesting. Prof. Swing preached to a full house on Monday evening, and the Rev. Mr. Felton, of Grace Church, officiated last evening. To-night the Rev. A. J. Goodspeed, of the Second Baptist Church, will preach. All are invited to attend the services.

DEATHS.

CLOGHER—In this city, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Patrick Clogher, aged 71 years.

Funeral to-morrow (Thursday), from 421 South May-st., at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

KNEELAND—Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock p. m., Gertrude M. Kneeland.

Funeral to Rosehill by cars, Thursday, Nov. 6, at 1 o'clock.

GARRISON—In this city, Nov. 4, Lt. Joshua Garrison, aged 78 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, W. K. Wells, 128 Indiana-av., Thursday morning, Nov. 6, at 10:30 o'clock.

SMITH—In Chicot, Ark., Oct. 15, of swamp-fever, Harmon Smith, formerly of Chicago, aged 28.

MARRIAGES.

LOTT—WHITE—At Sycamore, Ill., Oct. 30, by the Rev. S. H. Adams, Mr. J. P. Lott, of Chicago, and Miss Mary E. White, of Sycamore.

☞ Bloomington, Ill., papers please copy.

THOMPSON—ARMITAGE—Nov. 3, at 500 North La Salle-st., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. Charles Thompson, of Antioch, Lake County, Ill., and Miss Sarah Armitage, of Bradford, England.

SHELDON—BRAY—On Sunday evening, Nov. 2, 1873, at Lexington, Ill., Mr. Fuller W. Sheldon, of Chicago, and Miss Amy Bray, of Lexington, Ill., at the house of the bride's sister, by the Rev. J. B. Dills.

☞ Illinois and Wisconsin papers please copy.

LOST.

LOST—LAST NIGHT—A SMALL TRUNK, FROM an express wagon, on the road from Twenty-sixth-st. to Michigan Southern Depot. A reward will be given for its return to C. HALL, 261 Cottage Grove-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

ON WEDNESDAY 30 Cutters, 8 Buggies, 1 Express Wagon, 20 Double and Single Harness.

ON THURSDAY Dry Goods, Clothing, Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.

SPECIAL SALE
AT STORE 108 MADISON-ST.,
NEAR DEARBORN.
Real French Bronzes,
Mantel Clocks, Statuary,
Italian Marble Statuary, and
Alabaster Ornamental Goods,
The direct importation of Viti Bros., of Philadelphia,
AT AUCTION,
Without reserve, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Nov. 5, sale commencing at 2½ and 7 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS
IN GOLD GILT FRAMES,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On Friday Afternoon, Nov. 7, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
At store No. 108 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.

At the Marble-Front Auction Rooms, 638 West Lake-st., we will sell at Auction the entire stock of

Stoves, Carpets, and Furniture

Of a second-hand dealer, this WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. Also, continue the sale at 7 p. m. Come early and secure bargains.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
638 West Lake-st.

FURNITURE AND CHROMOS
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, at 82 East Randolph-st., near State, a large lot of Clothing. Also, a Private Library.
J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Peremptory Sale, at Auction,
Of the Entire Contents of the
ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
46 and 48 South Desplaines-st., near Washington, on THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing contents of 40 rooms, good Medium Furniture, Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room, in Black Walnut, all in good order. Also Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AT OUR REGULAR SALE
ON
Friday Morning, Nov. 7,
We will offer a large and general assortment of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE.
A splendid Parlor Suit, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Suits in Rep and Hair Cloth, Lounges, Easy Chairs; a full line of Blankets; 50 rolls Wool Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Mattresses, etc., etc.; 100 Cook and Parlor Stoves; 25 crates Crockery in open lots; three splendid Pianos.
ALSO—At same time we will offer entire contents of Hotel of 100 rooms, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, etc., etc.; Brussels and Wool Carpets, Rugs, Mats, etc., etc.; Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Crockery and Glassware, Platedware, entire Bar Fixtures, etc., etc. Sale positive.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE
BUSINESS PROPERTY
ON MILWAUKEE-AV. AND HALSTED-ST.,
AT AUCTION,
On the Premises, Friday, Nov. 7,
AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Being the elegant and substantially-built 3-story brick (with stone front) building, 72 Milwaukee-av., occupied on the main floor as a store, with dwellings on second and third floors, now renting for $1,420 per annum.
Also the premises 163 and 165 North Halsted-st., 165 connecting with the Milwaukee-av. building, making a double front on two business streets. On No. 165 there is a building now occupied as store and dwelling. The whole will be sold together. The title to the property is perfect, with full warranty deed. Abstract furnished.
TERMS EASY. Only $4,000 cash, the purchaser to assume a mortgage of $5,000 due April, 1875, with interest at 9 per cent, and balance ½ in 3 years and ½ in 4 years, at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of $500 will be required on day of sale, and balance of first payment by Nov. 20.
For any further particulars, inquire of
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

SELL, SELL, SELL!
Is the cry of all our Consignors, and in consequence our sale of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5,
will be one with NO LET UP to it as CASH MUST BE HAD.
The assortment was never larger or better.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Dry Goods Sale,
Together with the sale of Dress Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, White Goods, &c., and invoices of Artificial Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Rufflings, and Dress Trimmings, Knit Goods, Shawls, Nubias and Scarfs, Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats, Fur Goods, Velvet Ribbons and Ladies' Belts, Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions, Decorated China-ware and Toys,
HATS AND CAPS, &C.,
Will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 9½ a. m.
Same day at 11 o'clock, special sale of 100 Rolls Ingrain and Hemp
CARPETS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Household Furniture.
2,000 Lots, including Duplicates.
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 6, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets of every description, Marble-top Bureaus, Blk. Wal. Bedsteads and Bureaus, French Lounges, Divans, Whatnots, Centre Tables, Elegant Sideboards (Boston make), Rockers, Choice Extension Tables, Stoves, Mirrors, Plated Ware, Carpets.
At 11 o'clock—Buggies, and Double and Single Harness. G. P. GORE & CO.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

Extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, &c., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 10 a. m.; Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Commodes and Tables, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor Sets, Toilet Sets, Mattresses, Bedding, Plated Ware, Crockery, Parlor and Cook Stoves, new and second hand, Ext. Tables, &c. Also 1,000 yards of English, Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
No. 41 South Canal-st.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 7 and 8, commencing each day at 10 a. m., will be sold the entire Furniture Stock of a retail dealer, comprising a general assortment of First-class Furniture, consisting in part of Superior Parlor and Chamber Sets, which cost from $100 to $400, Marble-top Tables, assorted sizes and styles, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Commodes, Desks, Extension Tables, Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Mirrors, Parlor Bedsteads, &c., &c., are to be closed out without reserve, by order of T. H. THOMPSON, Mortgagee.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

By L. C. COHEN,
Auctioneer, No. 65 South Canal-st.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 a. m., will be sold 200 lots of
FURNITURE,
The contents of a large boarding-house, consisting of Bedsteads, Washstands, Bureaus, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Blankets, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Mattresses, and Quilts. L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 11:30 a. m., will be sold, without limit or reserve, a large and well-selected stock of Furs, consisting of
Muffs, Capes, Boas, and Collars.
50 Fur Caps.
300 Pair Assorted Gloves.
240 Boys' Hats.
120 Men's Hats.
The special attention of the trade is called to this sale, and Fur Dealers will find it to their advantage to be on hand in time. L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE
At Nos. 204 & 206 East Madison-st.
THE NEW YORK MONEY LOAN OFFICE.
Will sell their unredeemed pledges on THURSDAY, NOV. 6, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Fine Diamond Rings and Pins, Gents' Gold and Silver Watches, very fine Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, Gold Opera Leontine and Chatelaine Chains, Fine Sets of Coral and Gold Jewelry, Lockets, Amethyst and Seal Rings, Gold Rings, Ear Rings and Sets, &c., Fine Furs in Mink, Sable, Seal, and Ermine, Guns and Pistols, Fine Clothing, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments; also two fine Chests of Carpenter's Tools. Terms cash. Sale peremptory. By
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.
AT AUCTION,
THIS MORNING, at 9½ a. m., extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Carpets, Crockery, Stoves,
Wood and Marble-Top Bureaus,
Wood and Marble-Top Chamber Suites,
Book and Show Cases,
Mattresses, Harness, &c., &c.
ALSO,
100 CHESTS OF TEA
AND
85 SETS OF LADIES' FURS.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.
At Auction, TO-DAY, commencing at 9:30 a. m., a large lot of Furniture and Household Goods of every description. Also, a bankrupt stock of Ladies' Furs. Also, new Harness, and one second-hand open Buggy.